



T H E

Royal *American* Magazine,

OR UNIVERSAL

Repository of Instruction and Amusement.

For S E P T E M B E R, 1774.

Number IX. Volume I.

To the SUBSCRIBERS of the
ROYAL AMERICAN MAGAZINE.

HAVING informed you in No. VI. for June, that I should, for reasons mentioned, suspend the Publication of the Magazine for a few Months, yet inasmuch as a number of Gentlemen have desired that it may not be suspended; I have agreed with JOSEPH GREENLEAF, Esq; to carry on the Publication, who, I have no doubt, will continue it to the general satisfaction. What is due to me for the first six Months, you are hereby desired to pay into his hands, for value received of him by me, and his receipt shall be your full discharge, from, Gentlemen,

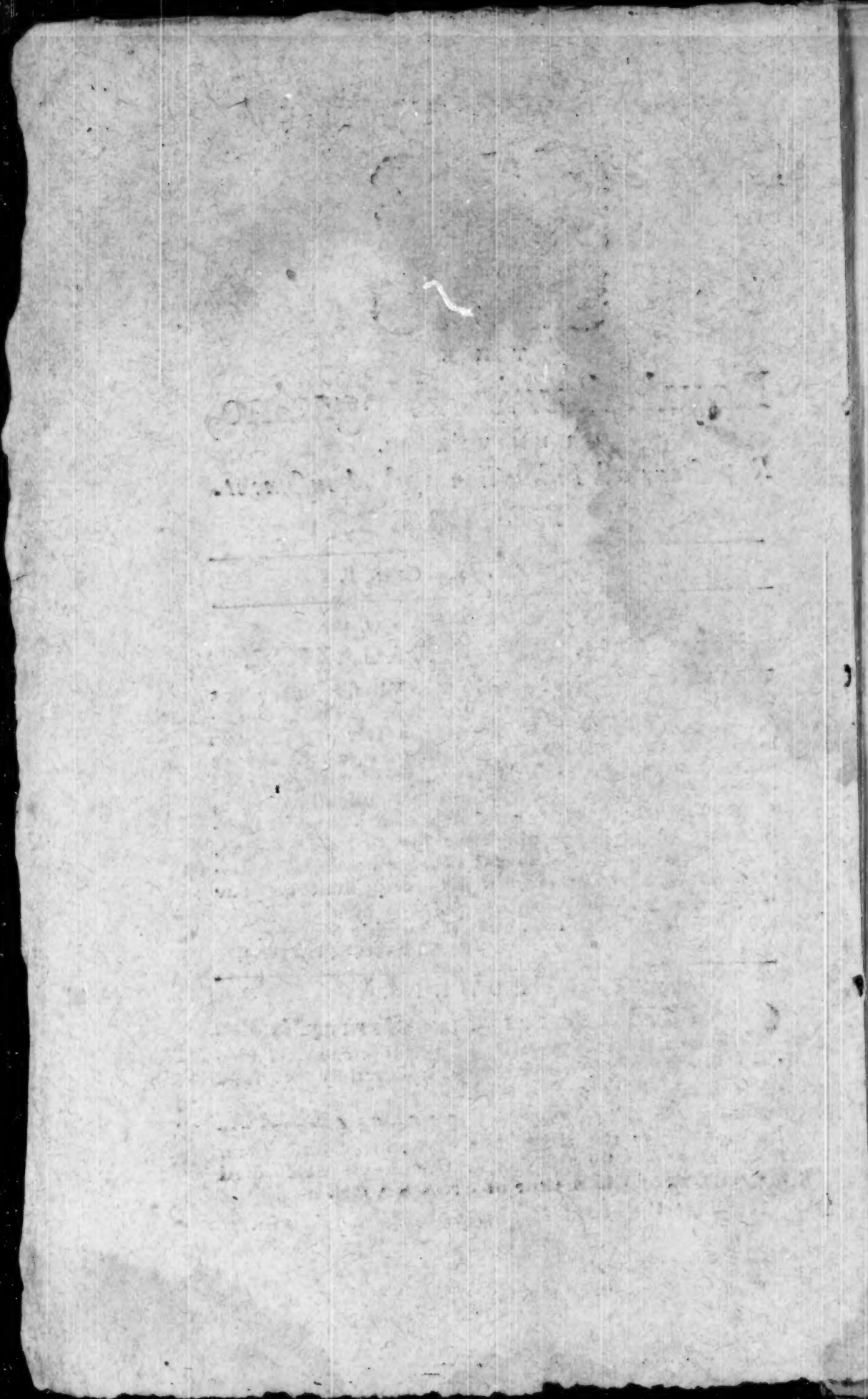
Your obliged humble Servant.
ISAIAH THOMAS.

To the P U B L I C.

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AT said Office may be purchased for six COPPERS per Book, and, for the advantage of Country Customers, for four coppers by the dozen, the much Celebrated SPEECH, of the BISHOP of ST. ASAPH.

☞ SUBSCRIPTIONS for the MAGAZINE taken in.



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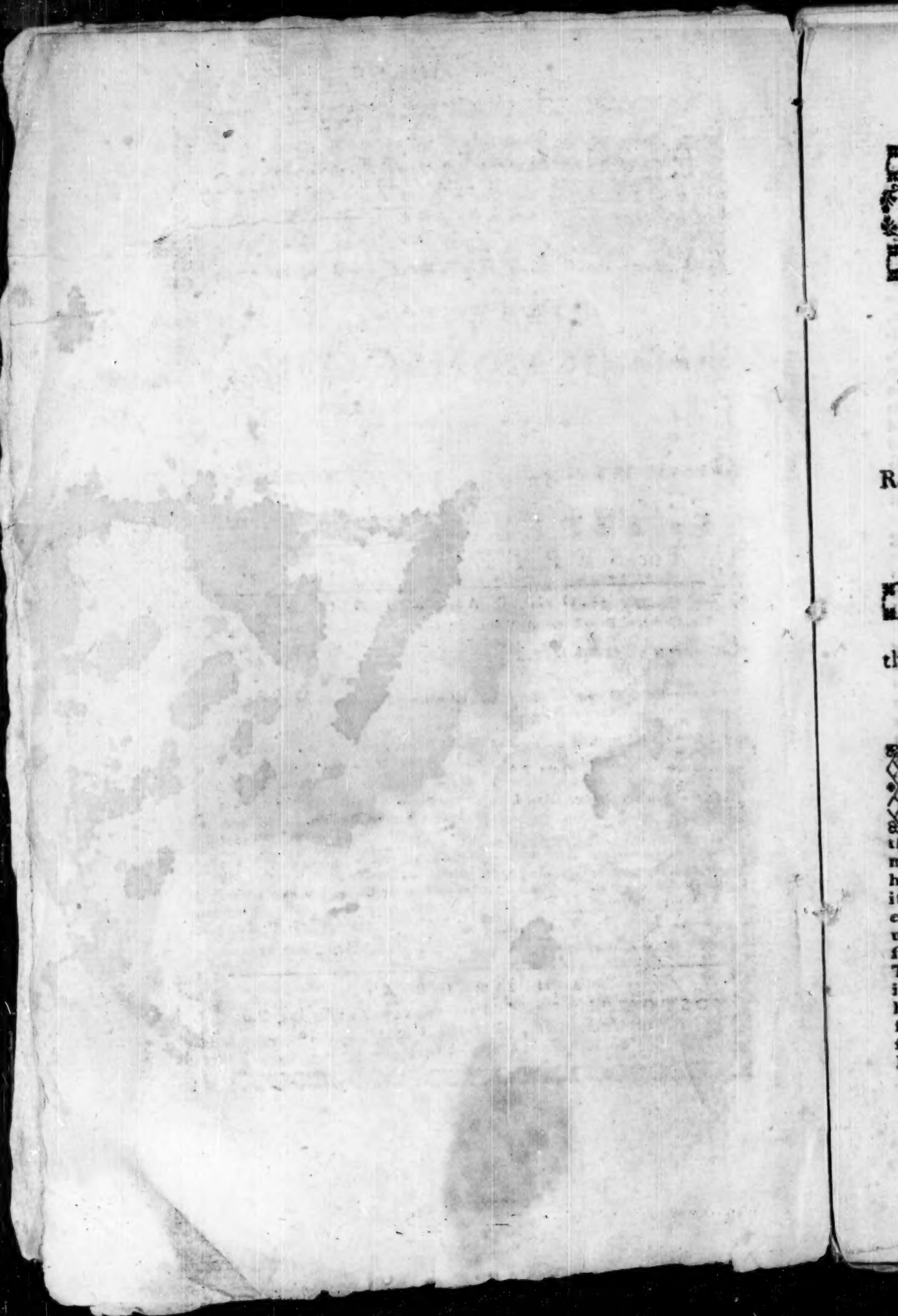
For S E P T E M B E R, 1774.

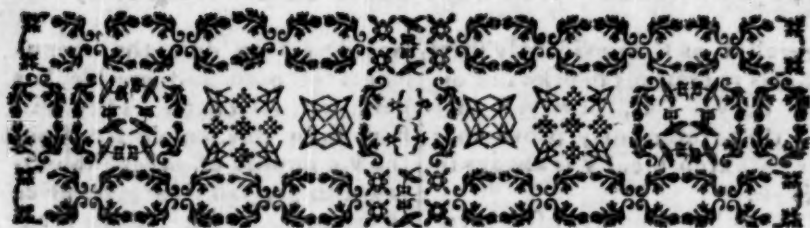
C O N T A I N I N G.

The Genius of Detraction.	A Vision.	A description of a curious Tooth and Bone,
	Page 323	found near the Ohio.
Traitors generally Punished.	325	Useful Remarks on the nature and appear-
Observations.	326	ance of Planets.
An Anecdote.	327	P O E T I C A L E S S A Y S.
Arithmetical Questions.	ibid.	Autumn.
An answer to a Question in the Magazine	ibid.	To Philander, discontented.
for July.	ibid.	To Miss on her Haughty carriage.
A surprising Judgment.	328	The Golden Age conditional.
A Geometrical Question.	ibid.	Epitaph on a young Lady.
Remainder of the Speech of the Bishop of		A Rebus.
St. Asaph.	329	Ibid.
Of the Culture of Madder. Chap. I.	332	The Beggar.
A Question.	333	In Incertadinem Omnium.
The Sad Effects of general Corruption.	334	A sudden and violent Thunder-storm.
On the distinction between Princes and Sub-		H I S T O R I C A L C H R O N I C L E.
jects.	338	Foreign and Domestic Intelligence.
On the Rickets.	339	Marriages and Deaths.
Two wonderful Stories.	340	Meteorological Observations on the Wea-
A Philosophical account of a Water-Spout.	341	ther.
		Governor Hutchinson's History, &c.

With the following EMBELLISHMENT, viz.
An Elegant Engraving of a WATER-SPOUT.

A M E R I C A :
B O S T O N, Printed and Sold at GREENLEAF's Printing-Office
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Subscriptions continue to be taken in.





THE ROYAL
AMERICAN MAGAZINE,

OR UNIVERSAL

REPOSITORY OF INSTRUCTION and AMUSEMENT:

For SEPTEMBER, 1774.



the GENIUS of DETRACTION. A VISION.

To the EDITOR of the ROYAL AMERICAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

Nothing has given the Philosophers greater trouble, and occasioned more disputes among the learned, than the nature of the human mind. A thousand hypotheses have been formed to account for its actions; but all of them founded on chimerical notions, and unable to answer the intention for which they were designed. The mind, say the Philosophers, is a thinking substance; but they have not told us what that substance is. In a word, we may say of the human mind what the Poet said of another phænomenon

of nature, 'It is and acts we know, but cannot fathom more.' Restless and impatient, it continues in action when the body, wearied with the toils of day, sinks down to rest; and, when the other senses are dissolved in sleep, it is soaring on the wing, and often forms a new creation of its own. The objects which present themselves in dreams, and which may be considered as created by the mind, often impress a lasting idea on the memory, and effect us almost as forcibly as those that are real. Some have considered dreams as a strong proof of the soul's immortality.

mortality, as they evidently shew that its operations depend not on the body. But, however that be, they sufficiently prove that the thinking faculty is always in action.

The other evening, after turning over several modern productions, I fell asleep in my elbow-chair, and was immediately transported into the ideal regions. A large extensive plain was before me, filled with innumerable multitudes of people pressing towards a large building erected in the center of the plain. I entered the structure with the croud, and was struck with the magnificence and splendor which appeared in every part. The walls particularly engaged my attention; they were covered with portraits of the most eminent personages that had appeared at different periods of time. I was pleased to find many of my countrymen among this group of paintings, and some of them placed in the most eminent parts of the structure, and seemed to throw a lustre over the whole.

While I was contemplating this pleasing scene, a person approached me in the dress of a student, while the most benevolent smile sat on his countenance. Desirous of information with regard to this splendid structure, I addressed him in the politest manner, begging he would give me the desired intelligence. "I am called (said he) the Genius of information, and will with pleasure satisfy all your inquiries. This structure is the temple of immortality, where the memories of all those who have excelled in learning, or in virtue, are preserved from oblivion. The corroding hand of time, which

moulders into dust the monuments of brass and marble, has here lost its effect. They will flourish in this temple free from the vicissitudes of other sublunary things, till time gives place to eternity. That picture (continued he, pointing to a large portrait) is the great Newton. He is surrounded by all the Philosophers, ancient and modern, who listen with astonishment to his discoveries. There are the Poets, and here the Legislators of mankind." I was pleased with observing Milton and Shakespeare had obtained distinguished seats among the former, and Alfred a pre-eminent place among the latter.

While I was contemplating the various pictures that decorated the walls of this stupendous structure, a noise louder than thunder shook the fabric. I turned myself about with astonishment, and perceived a throng of people entering the western portal of the temple. In the center of the pavement a throne was erected, which struck me with horror. It seemed to be composed of loose stones, between which the vilest and most poisonous reptiles had taken up their abode. The croud now approached the throne, and a woman wrinkled with age, and in whose countenance malevolence was depicted, ascended the steps, and seated herself in the center. Envy with her wreath of snakes stood on her right hand, and Falshood in the robes she had stolen from truth on her left. In one hand she held a scourge, the lashes of which were pointed with scorpions, and in the other a phial filled with the poisonous waters of malediction.

Numberless

Numberless votaries crowded to the throne, to whom she gave billets, pointing at the same time to some of the pictures that adorned the walls of the temple. A hoarse murmur of applause, blended with the hissing of the snakes on the head of Envy, attended every action, while contemptible votaries received her billets with the highest expressions of joy.

My guide, perceiving my astonishment, said, with a smile of affability, 'You seem confounded with the scene before you. The object that fills the center of the throne is the Genius of Detraction: She is accompanied by her two inseparable associates, Envy and Falshood. The contemptible figures that crouch at the foot of her throne are her emissaries who spread poisonous invectives thro' the world. They live by her favours, and are mean enough to sacrifice truth and candour to her commands. The portrait of no person is placed in the temple of Immortality, but he becomes, from that moment, the more immediate object of her hate. But her shafts, though launched from the bow of Envy, and concealed in the mist of Falshood, are always repelled by the hand of Truth, and fall innocently to the ground.'

The hoarse trumpet of Malevolence now sounded through the temple, and the Genius, rising from her seat, thus addressed her votaries: 'Go, my sons, and spread my notes of defamation through the world. The higher and more respectable the character you asperse, the greater applause you will receive from a deluded people. The veil of falshood will give the appearance of truth to your narratives, and fresh poignancy to the shaft of ridicule. Magnify the common failings of humanity into the most atrocious crimes, and impute every virtuous action to a selfish cause. Display their domestic transactions in the face of the world, and represent the benevolent interpositions of friendship as criminal acts. If you observe these directions, you shall never want my assistance; nor will you ever want admirers while your writings tend to depreciate the characters of the great and the good.'

This speech was followed by a loud burst of applause, which awakened me from my slumbers; the whole ideal scene vanished in a moment, and I found myself seated in my elbow-chair.

Your's, &c.

M. H.

TRAYTORS generally PUNISHED.

TRAYTORS are often punished by those who have employed them. History furnishes us with so many examples of this truth, that we have good reason to be astonished, that there are still, men base enough to make a traffic of the public confidence.

In 1522, when Soliman II. besieged Rhodes, a traitor offered

to make him master of the place and the Emperor promised to give him one of his daughters in marriage, if the enterprise succeeded. It did so, and the Sultan, being reminded of his promise, produced his daughter, who appeared covered with gold and precious stones, and he assigned her a considerable fortune. Then, turning

turning towards the traitor, 'You see, said he to him, that I know how to keep my word: but as you are a Christian, and my daughter a Mussulman, I can not give her to you unless you also be a Mussulman both on the inside and outside of your skin; such is the duty we all impose upon ourselves. No protestations are here required, nor denying your Christ for interest's sake; but you must strip yourself entirely of that baptised and uncir-

cumcised skin you carry about you.' Soliman, at the same time gave orders for his pretended future son-in-law to be slayed, and afterwards laid in a bed strewed with salt, that he might assume the skin of a true Mohammedan; after which his spouse should be brought to him. The order was executed, and the traitor reaped no other benefit from his treachery than dying in the midst of torments.

For the ROYAL AMERICAN MAGAZINE.

OBSERVATIONS.

NATURE has made some persons the object of pity: but they make themselves the subjects of contempt.

Pride is an insinuating vice, it will deceive good sense under the specious masks of gentility and spirit: An enemy's remarks may be advantageous in such a case; indeed they will always be attended to by a wise mind.

Vanity is pleasing to empty minds: Coxcombs are remarkable for sterility in ideas.

Conceited persons are disgusting to delicate minds, which feel for such insignificances what they never feel for themselves.

How often do the most despicable geniuses make the most conspicuous figure? Hence the cause of ignorance is so much advanced.

'Impudence is a growing grace' hence some make a more striking figure at fourteen than others at thirty: but impudence is of infernal extract.

Modesty in these degenerate days is often rewarded with con-

tempt, it is a dangerous virtue on some occasions.

The art of humbugging (as some polite folks phrase it) is nothing less than brow-beating modesty. What a pity the ignorant have so many come-off?

Men of superior abilities except they are indued with a good proportion of candor and modesty prove very disagreeable company, want of the former will make them censorious, and want of the latter contemptuous and over bearing.

Some Persons are of so very absurd and crooked a disposition that they chuse to be contrary for the sake of making others miserable, at the expence of their own happiness.

Many men have wrote well, but more have thought well who never wrote.

If all the useless foolish wicked and indifferent part of books were expunged; how small would many pompous libraries appear? How diminutive many folios. Solid learning would be easier

easier acquired if we were not obliged to pioneer in so much rubbish to gain one important truth, one sparkling sentiment.

"Much study is a weariness of the flesh" witness the lank jaws, hollow eyes and lean carcases of hard students, your trencher men with their globose bellies are generally barren in ideas.

Men of good sense are the objects of general esteem, not universal, for a fool invariably hates his own contrasts.

It is a difficult thing to give a judicious reply: but often more so to ask a pertinent important question.

H—.

An A N N E C D O T E.

A DERVISE, travelling in the Indies, saw the palace of a provincial Governor: he enters it, goes into the hall, lays his wallet down, takes a piece of bread out of it, seats himself, and makes ready to take his meal. One of the guards of the palace comes up to him, and asks him, if he knows where he is? In a caravanfara, replies the Dervise. What, friend! do you take a palace for an inn? Get you gone. The other does not stir a step; high words pass between them;

the Master comes down at the noise, asks the reason of it, laughs at the traveller's mistake, and tells him he had made bold with his house. Who possessed it before you? says the Dervise. My father. Before your father? My grandfather. before your grandfather? My great grandfather. Well then continued he Who will be master of it after you? My son. Mah! Sir! added the Dervise, a house, that so often changes its host, is nothing but a true and real inn.

ARITHMETICAL QUESTIONS.

QUESTION. I.

IF a Cardinal can pray a soul out of purgatory by himself in an hour, a bishop in three hours; a priest in five, and a frier in seven. In what time can they pray out three souls, all praying together?

II.

A CASK of 58 gallons is filled with liquor of 7d. 8d. and 10d. per gallon, and then it stands

in 9d. $\frac{1}{4}$ per gallon. Required how many gallons of each sort was taken to fill it.

III.

A FISHERMAN being asked how many fish he had caught, answered thus. $\frac{3}{4}$ of them are herrings, $\frac{1}{5}$ of them are whittings, $\frac{2}{3}$ of them are haddock, and there is 21 Cod. Required how many of them he had in all, and how many of each sort.

To the EDITOR of the ROYAL AMERICAN MAGAZINE.

S I R,

THE Solution in page 288 of your Magazine is wrong, the true answer being five days: Because, if the distance between Start-point and Plymouth-sound is seven leagues, and a ship gains three leagues in the day and loses

two at night, the fourth day she will have gained four leagues, and the fifth day she will arrive at her port. She has no business to come back again at night.

Your's, &c. JOHN LEACH.

A Sur-

A Surprising JUDGMENT.

A Turkish merchant had lost his purse which contained two hundred pieces of gold. He applied to a public cryer, whom he ordered to declare, that he would give the half of the sum, to the finder. It fell into the hands of a sailor, who chose rather a lawful gain, by accepting the proposed reward, than to make himself guilty of theft; for, by an article of the Alcoran, he who detains a thing lost, and cried publicly, is declared a thief. He therefore confessed to the cryer that he had found the purse, and he offered to restore it by receiving the half of what it contained. The merchant appeared immediately, and, though exceeding glad to find his money, he would fain disengage himself from his promise; but, not being able so to do, without some specious pretext, he had recourse to a lye. With the two hundred pieces of gold, he pretended there was in the purse a precious emerald; notwithstanding he was brought before the Cadi, and accused of theft. Whether through injustice or neglect of weighing the matter thoroughly, the judge discharged indeed the sailor from the crime of theft, but, reprimanding him for having lost thro' his fault a precious jewel, he obliged him to return the two hundred pieces of gold to the merchant, without receiving any reward. So hard a sentence, ruining all at once the hopes and the honour of the poor sailor,

induced him to complain of it to the Vizir, who judged it deserving of his attention. All the parties were summoned before him. After having heard the merchant, he asked the cryer what he was ordered to publish. The cryer having declared ingenuously that no mention was made to him of any thing but the two hundred pieces of gold, the merchant pleaded that, if he had not named the emerald, it was through fear, lest the purse falling into the hands of some ignorant person, who did not know the value of the jewel, he would not think of keeping it by perceiving that it bore a great price. On the other hand, the sailor made oath that he had found only in the purse the two hundred pieces of gold. The Vizir, at last, pronounced this sentence: 'Forasmuch as the merchant has lost an emerald with two hundred pieces of gold, and the sailor swears that in the purse which he found there was no emerald, it is manifest that the purse and the gold which the sailor found are not what the merchant has lost. It must be another that has lost the purse and gold. Let the merchant therefore continue to have his gold and emerald cried, till they are restored to him by some one who has the fear of God. As to the sailor, let him keep for forty days the gold he found, and if the loser does not present himself during that term, he may enjoy it as his just right.'

A GEOMETRICAL QUESTION.

THERE is a ladder which stands upright against a wall of ten feet high, and just reaches the top of it.—Query,

if the foot of it is pulled six feet from the wall, how much hath the top of it descended?

[Remaining part of the SPEECH of the Bishop of St. ASAPH. p. 124.] To

To reason consistently with the principles of justice and national friendship, which I have endeavoured to establish, or rather to revive what was established by our ancestors, as our wisest rule of conduct for the government of America; I must necessarily disapprove of the Bill before us; for it contradicts every one of them. In our present situation every act of the legislature, even our acts of severity ought to be so many steps towards the reconciliation we wish for. But to change the government of a people, without their consent, is the highest and most arbitrary act of sovereignty, that one nation can exercise over another. The Romans hardly ever proceeded to this extremity even over a conquered nation, till its frequent revolts and insurrections had made them deem it incorrigible. The very idea of it, implies a most total and abject, slavish dependency in the inferior state. Recollect that the Americans are men of like passions with ourselves, and think how deeply this treatment must affect them. They have the same veneration for their Charters, that we have for our Magna Charta, and they ought in reason to have greater. They are the title deeds to all their rights both public and private. What? my Lords, must these rights never acquire any legal assurance and stability? Can they derive no force from the peaceable possession of near two hundred years? And must the fundamental constitution of a powerful state, be forever subject to as capricious alterations as you may think fit to make, in the charters of a little mercantile company or the corporation

of a borough? This will undoubtedly furnish matter for a more pernicious debate than has yet been moved. Every other colony will make the case its own. They will complain that their rights can never be ascertained; that every thing belonging to them depends upon our arbitrary will; and may think it better to run any hazard, than to submit to the violence of their mother country, in a matter in which they can see neither moderation nor end.

But let us coolly enquire, what is the reason of this unheard of innovation. Is it to make them peaceable? My Lords, it will make them mad. Will they be better governed if we introduce this change? Will they be more our friends? The least that such a measure can do, is to make them hate us. And would to God, my Lords, we had governed ourselves with as much œconomy, integrity and prudence as they have done. Let them continue to enjoy the liberty our fathers gave them. Gave them, did I say? They are co-heirs of liberty with ourselves; and their portion of the inheritance has been much better looked after than ours. Suffer them to enjoy a little longer that short period of public integrity and domestic happiness, which seems to be the portion allotted by Providence to young rising states. Instead of hoping that their constitution may receive improvement from our skill in government, the most useful wish I can form in their favour is, that heaven may long preserve them from our vices and our politics.

Let me add farther, that to make any changes in their government

vernment, without their consent would be to transgress the wisest rules of policy, and to wound our most important interests. As they increase in numbers and in riches, our comparative strength must lessen. In another age, when our power has begun to lose something of its superiority, we should be happy if we could support our authority by mutual good will and the habit of commanding; but chiefly by those original establishments, which time and public honour might have rendered inviolable. Our posterity will then have reason to lament that they cannot avail themselves of those treasures of public friendship and confidence which our fathers had wisely hoarded up, and we are throwing away. 'Tis hard, 'tis cruel, besides all our debts and taxes, and those enormous expences which are multiplying upon us every year, to load our unhappy sons with the hatred and curses of North-America. Indeed, my Lords, we are treating posterity very scurvily. We have mortgaged all the lands; we have cut down all the oaks; we are now trampling down the fences, rooting up the seedlings and samplers, and ruining all the resources of another age. We shall send the next generation into the world, like the wretched heir of a worthless father, without money, credit or friend; with a stripped, incumbered, and perhaps untenanted estate.

Having spoke so largely against the principle of the bill, it is hardly necessary to enter into the merits of it. I shall only observe, that even if we had the consent of the people to alter their government, it would be

unwise to make such alterations as these. To give the appointment of the governor and council to the crown, and the disposal of all places, even of the judges, and with a power of removing them, to the governor, is evidently calculating with a view to form a strong party in our favour. This I know has been done in other colonies; but still this is opening a source of perpetual discord, where it is our interest always to agree. If we mean any thing by this establishment, it is to support the governor and the council against the people, i. e. to quarrel with our friends, that we may please their servants. This scheme of governing them by a party is not wisely imagined, it is much too premature, and at all events, must turn to our disadvantage. If it fails, it will only make us contemptible; if it succeeds, it will make us odious. It is our interest to take very little part in their domestic administration of government, but purely to watch over them for their good. We never gained so much by North-America as when we let them govern themselves, and were content to trade with them and to protect them. One would think, my Lords, there was some statute law, prohibiting us, under the severest penalties, to profit by experience.

My Lords, I have ventured to lay my thoughts before you, on the greatest national concern that ever came under your deliberation, with as much honesty as you will meet with from abler men, and with a melancholy assurance, that not a word of it will be regarded. And yet, my Lords, with your permission, I will

will waste one short argument more on the same cause, one that I own I am fond of, and which contains in it, what I think, must affect every generous mind. My Lords, I look upon North-America as the only great nursery of free men now left upon the face of the earth. We have seen the liberties of Poland and Sweden swept away, in the course of one year, by treachery and usurpation. The free towns in Germany are like so many dying sparks, that go out one after another; and which must all be soon extinguished under the destructive greatness of their neighbours. Holland is little more than a great trading company, with luxurious manners, and an exhausted revenue; with little strength and with less spirit. Switzerland alone is free and happy within the narrow inclosure of its rocks and vallies. As for the state of this country, my Lords, I can only refer myself to your own secret thoughts. I am disposed to think and hope the best of public Liberty. Were I to describe her according to my own ideas at present, I should say that she has a sickly countenance, but I trust she has a strong constitution.

But whatever may be our future fate, the greatest glory that attends this country, a greater than any other nation ever acquired, is to have formed and nursed up to such a state of happiness, those colonies whom we are now so eager to butcher. We ought to cherish them as the immortal monuments of our public justice and wisdom; as the heirs of our better days, of our old arts and manners, and of our expiring national virtues. What

work of art, or power, or public utility has ever equalled the glory of having peopled a continent without guilt or bloodshed, with a multitude of free and happy common-wealths; to have given them the best arts of life and government; and to have suffered them under the shelter of our authority, to acquire in peace the skill to use them. In comparison of this, the policy of governing by influence, and even the pride of war and victory are dishonest tricks and poor contemptible pageantry.

We seem not to be sensible of the high and important trust which providence has committed to our charge. The most precious remains of civil liberty, that the world can now boast of, are lodged in our hands; and God forbid that we should violate so sacred a deposit. By enslaving your colonies, you not only ruin the peace, commerce, and the fortunes of both countries; but you extinguish the fairest hopes, shut up the last asylum of mankind. I think, my Lords without being weakly superstitious, that a good man may hope that heaven will take part against the execution of a plan which seems big, not only with mischief, but impiety.

Let us be content with the spoils and destruction of the east. If your Lordships can see no impropriety in it, let the plunderer and the oppressor still go free. But let not the love of liberty be the only crime you think worthy punishment. I fear we shall soon make it a part of our natural character, to ruin every thing that has the misfortune to depend upon us.

No nation has ever before contrived, in so short a space of time without any war or public calamity (unless unwise measures may be so called) to destroy such ample resources of commerce, wealth and power, as of late were ours, and which, if they had been rightly improved, might have raised us to a state of more honourable and more permanent greatness than the world has yet seen.

Let me remind the noble Lords in administration, that before the stamp act. they had power sufficient to answer all the just ends of government, and they were all completely answered. If that is the power they want, though we have lost much of it at present, a few kind words would recover it all.

But if the tendency of this bill is, as I own it appears to me, to acquire a power of governing them by influence and corruption; in the first place, my Lords, this is not true government, but a sophisticated kind, which counterfeits the appearance, but without the spirit or virtue of the true: and then, as it tends to debase their spirits and corrupt their manners, to destroy all that is great and respectable in so considerable a part of the human species, and by degrees to gather them together with the rest of the world, under the yoke of universal slavery; I think, for these reasons, it is the duty of every wise man, of every honest man, and of every Englishman, by all lawful means, to oppose it.

To the EDITOR of the ROYAL AMERICAN MAGAZINE.

S I R.

Your publishing the following very particular accounts of the culture of that valuable plant called MADDER, as it will be beneficial to the community, will be esteemed as a public favour, and particularly oblige, Sir, your humble Servant,

A HUSBANDMAN.

Of the CULTURE of MADDER in General.

C H A P. I.

Of the proper SOIL for MADDER.

MADDER being one of those plants that roots deep, and the value of which is in the root; the soil for it should be deep and light. This is the principal caution; for it will get nourishment whether the ground be richer or poorer, provided it be not altogether barren. A black mould,

such as is common in the fens of England, is very proper; and is the same soil whereon they plant it in Flanders, whence we have our greater supply. A loamy soil that is in some degree rich, and has but little clay in its composition, is also very proper; or a mixture of loam and mould, as is very

very common in many parts about the edges of the fen country.

There is no part of England where this plant would thrive better than in these places; for they have all the advantage of the flemish grounds; and this farther benefit, that they are drier. The flemish often bursting their roots by their over moisture, or occasioning an expensive manner of dressing to prevent that accident.

Whatever be the soil for Mad-der it must be deep. We have observed it is the nature of the root to extend itself in length, and that no art can bring it to any great thickness; therefore a depth of soil is the most essential point, that it may have room to penetrate. There are usually produced a great many side roots which spread along just under the surface of the ground. These are the provision of nature, for the nourishment of the stalk and leaves, the great root taking almost all the juices it receives to its own nourishment. Now as the stalks and leaves of this plant are of no use or value, it is idle to provide for the maintaining them in vigour at the expence of the main root. These horizontal shoots never come to any value themselves, and as they only take that nourishment, which should supply the main root, the proper course is to destroy them.

This account of the nature of madder, and of the soil that suits

it, naturally points out a new method of managing it to advantage. Of all plants that can be raised, none is so perfectly suited to the horsehoeing husbandry. The soil it requires is such as perfectly suits those implements; the method of horsehoeing, of all other practice, will be the most effectually and most essentially cut off the shallow and horizontal roots; and as the main roots are to be encouraged in their growth to the utmost, no method of planting can be so proper as that in rows at a considerable distance from one another. This directs in every article the horsehoeing husbandry as the method for raising madder to an excellence and perhaps such a one as it never reached any where yet in England. The culture of this profitable and useful species, has been recommended frequently and strongly, and has been tried at different times with different success, but always with some profit; we hope therefore that the farmer will be encouraged, from what has been found of the advantages of this crop, in methods less suited to its nature, to try it in the way we are about to propose; in the which it cannot fail of very well answering his care, expence, and trouble; and according to which there is a reasonable prospect of his enriching himself by it in a few years culture.

[To be continued.]

A Q U E S T I O N.

A GENTLEMAN who has a daughter married on new-year's day, gave the husband towards her portion 4s. promising to triple that sum the first day

of every month, for nine months after the marriage; the sum paid on the 1st day of the 9th month was 26244s. required the lady's portion.

For

The Sad EFFECTS of General CORRUPTION.

[Quoted from ALGERNON SIDNEY, Esq.]

To the EDITOR of the ROYAL AMERICAN MAGAZINE.

S I R,

I SEND you, for the entertainment of your readers this month, two or three passages out of the great Algernon Sidney: An author, who can never be too much valued or read; who does honour to the English nobility, and to the English name; who has written better upon government than any Englishman, and as well as any foreigner; and who was a martyr for that liberty which he has so amiably described, and so nobly defended. He fell a sacrifice to the vile and corrupt court of our pious Charles II. He had asserted the rights of mankind, and shewed the odiousness of tyranny; he had exposed the absurdity and vileness of the sacred and fashionable doctrines of those days, passive obedience, and hereditary right; doctrines, which give the lie to common sense, and which would destroy all common happiness and security amongst men! Doctrines, which were never practised by those that preached them! And doctrines, which are big with nonsense, contradiction, impossibility, misery, wickedness, and desolation! These were his crimes, and these his glory.

The book is every way excellent: He had read and digested all history; and this performance of his takes in the whole business of government: It makes us some amends for the loss of Cicero's books *de republica*. Colonel Sidney had all the clear and comprehensive knowledge,

and all the dignity of expression, of that great master of eloquence and politicks; his love of liberty was as warm, his honesty as great, and his courage greater.

" Liberty cannot be preserved,
" if the manners of the people
" are corrupted; nor absolute
" monarchy introduced, where
" they are sincere: which is
" sufficient to shew, that those
" who manage free governments
" ought always, to the utmost
" of their power, to oppose cor-
" ruption, because otherwise
" both they and their govern-
" ment must inevitably perish;
" and that, on the other hand,
" the absolute monarch must
" endeavour to introduce it, be-
" cause he cannot subsist with-
" out it. 'Tis also so natural
" for all such monarchs to place
" men in power who pretend to
" love their persons, and will de-
" pend upon their pleasure,
" that possibly it would be hard
" to find one in the world who
" has not made it the rule of
" his government: And this is
" not only the way to corrupti-
" on, but the most dangerous of
" all. For though a good man
" may love a good monarch, he
" will obey him only when he
" commands that which is just;
" and no one can engage him-
" self blindly to do whatever he
" is commanded, without re-
" nouncing all virtue and reli-
" gion; because he knows not
" whether that which shall be
" commanded is consistent with
" each, or directly contrary to
" the

“ the laws of God and man. But
 “ if such a monarch be evil, and
 “ his actions such as they are
 “ too often found to be : who-
 “ ever bears an affection to him,
 “ and seconds his designs, de-
 “ clares himself an enemy to all
 “ that is good ; and the advance-
 “ ment of such men to power,
 “ does not only introduce, so
 “ ment, and increase corruption,
 “ but fortifies it in such a man-
 “ ner, that without an entire
 “ renovation of that state, it
 “ cannot be removed. Ill men
 “ may possibly creep into any
 “ government ; but when the
 “ worst are placed nearest the
 “ throne, and raised to honours
 “ for being so, they will with
 “ that force endeavour to draw
 “ all men to a conformity of
 “ spirit with themselves, that it
 “ can no otherwise be prevented
 “ than by destroying them, and
 “ the principle in which they
 “ live.

“ Man naturally follows that
 “ which is good, or seems to him
 “ to be so. Hence it is, that in
 “ well governed states, where a
 “ value is put upon virtue, and
 “ no one honoured unless for
 “ such qualities as are beneficia-
 “ l to the public ; men are from
 “ the tenderest years brought
 “ up in a belief, that nothing in
 “ this world deserves to be sought
 “ after, but such honours as are
 “ acquired by virtuous actions :
 “ By this means virtue itself be-
 “ comes popular, as in Sparta,
 “ Rome, and other places, where
 “ riches (which, with the vani-
 “ ty that follows them, and the
 “ honours men give to them,
 “ are the root of all evil) were
 “ either totally banished, or lit-
 “ tle regarded. When no other
 “ advantage attended the great-

“ est riches, than the opportu-
 “ nity of living more sumptu-
 “ ously or deliciously, men of
 “ great spirits flung them.
 “ When Aristippus told Clean-
 “ thes, that if he would go to
 “ court and flatter the tyrant,
 “ he need not seek his supper
 “ under a hedge ; the philoso-
 “ pher answered, that he who
 “ could content himself with
 “ such a supper, need not go to
 “ court to flatter the tyrant.
 “ Epaminondas, Aristides. Pho-
 “ cion, and even the Lacede-
 “ monian Kings, found no in-
 “ convenience in poverty, whilst
 “ their virtue was honoured and
 “ the richest princes in the world
 “ feared their value and power.
 “ It was difficult for Curius, Fa-
 “ bricius, Cincinnatus, or Eni-
 “ lius Paulus to content them-
 “ selves with the narrowest for-
 “ tune, when it was no obstacle
 “ to them in the pursuit of those
 “ honours which their virtues
 “ deserved. It was in vain to
 “ think of bribing a man, who
 “ supped upon the coleworts of
 “ his own garden. He could
 “ not be gained by gold, who
 “ did not think it necessary.
 “ He that could rise from the
 “ plough to the triumphal cha-
 “ rior, and contentedly return
 “ thither again, could not be
 “ corrupted ; and he that left
 “ the sense of his poverty to his
 “ executors, who found not
 “ wherewith to bury him, might
 “ leave Macedon and Greece to
 “ the pillage of his soldiers,
 “ without taking to himself any
 “ part of the booty. But when
 “ luxury was brought into fashi-
 “ on, and they came to be hon-
 “ oured who lived magnificent-
 “ ly, though they had in them-
 “ selves no qualities to distin-
 “ guish

"guish them from the basest of
"slaves, the most virtuous men
"were exposed to scorn if they
"were poor; and that poverty
"which had been the mother
"and nurse of their virtue, grew
"insupportable. The poet well
"understood what effect this
"change had upon the world,
"who said,

Nullum crimen abest facinus
que libidinis, ex quo
Paupertas Romana perit.

JUVENAL.

"When riches grew to be ne-
"cessary, the desire of them,
"which is the spring of all mis-
"chief, followed. They who
"could not obtain honours by
"the noblest actions, were ob-
"liged to get wealth, or pur-
"chase them from whores or
"villains, who exposed them to
"sale: And when they were
"once entered into this tract,
"they soon learned the vices of
"those from whom they had re-
"ceived their preferment, and
"to delight in the ways that
"had brought to it. When they
"were come to this, nothing
"could stop them: All thought
"and remembrance of good was
"extinguished. They who had
"brought the commands of
"armies or provinces from Icelus
"or Narcissus, sought only to
"draw money from them, to
"enable them to purchase high-
"er dignities, or gain a more
"assured protection from those
"patrons. This brought the
"government of the world un-
"der a most infamous traffick;
"and the treasures arising from
"it were, for the most part,
"dissipated by worse vices than
"the rapine, violence, and fraud
"with which they had been got-
"ten. The authors of those

"crimes had nothing left but
"their crimes; and the neces-
"sity of committing more, thro'
"the indigency into which they
"were plunged by extravagance
"of their expences. These
"things are inseparable from
"the life of a courtier; for as
"servile natures are guided ra-
"ther by sense than reason, such
"as addict themselves to the ser-
"vice of courts, find no other
"consolation in their misery,
"than what they receive from
"sensual pleasures, or such
"vanities as they put a value
"upon; and have no other care
"than to get money for their
"supply, by begging, stealing,
"bribing, and other infamous
"practices. Their offices are
"more or less esteemed, accord-
"ing to the opportunities they
"afford for the exercise of these
"virtues; and no man seeks
"them for any other end than
"for gain, nor takes any other
"way than that which conduces
"to it. The usual means of
"attaining them are, by observ-
"ing the prince's humour, flat-
"tering his vices serving him
"in his pleasures, fomenting his
"passions, and by advancing his
"worst designs, to create an
"opinion in him that they love
"his person, and are entirely
"addicted to his will. When
"value, industry, and wisdom
"advanced men to offices, it was
"no easy matter for a man to
"persuade the Senate he had
"such qualities as were requir-
"ed, if he had them not: But
"when princes seek only such
"as love them, and will do
"what they command, it is easy
"to impose upon them; and be-
"cause none that are good, will
"obey them when they com-
"mand

"mand that which is not so,
 "they are always encompassed
 "by the worst. Those who
 "follow them only for reward
 "are most liberal in professing
 "affection to them; and by
 "that means rise to places of
 "authority and power. The
 "fountain being thus corrupted,
 "nothing that is pure can come
 "from it. These mercenary
 "wretches having the manage-
 "ment of affairs, justice and
 "honour are set at a price, and
 "the most lucrative traffick in
 "the world is thereby establish-
 "ed. Eutropius, when he was
 "a slave, used to pick pockets
 "and locks; but being made
 "a minister, he sold cities,
 "armies, and provinces; * and
 "some have undertaken to give
 "probable reasons to believe,
 "that Pallas one of Claudius's
 "manumitted slaves, by these
 "means, brought together more
 "wealth in six years, than all
 "the Roman dictators and con-
 "suls had done, from the ex-
 "pulsion of the Kings to their
 "passage into Asia. The rest
 "walked in the same way, and
 "the same arts, and many of
 "them succeeded in the same
 "manner. Their riches con-
 "sisted not of spoils taken from
 "enemies, but were the base
 "product of their own corrup-
 "tion. They valued nothing
 "but money, and those who
 "could bribe them were sure to
 "be advanced to the highest
 "offices; and, whatever they
 "did, feared no punishment.
 "Like effects will ever proceed
 "from the like causes. When
 "vanity, luxury, and prodigal-

"lity are in fashion, the desire
 "of riches must necessarily in-
 "crease in proportion to them:
 "And when the power is in the
 "hands of base mercenary per-
 "sons, they will always (as use
 "the courtiers phrase) make as
 "much profit of their places as
 "they can. Not only matters
 "of favour, but of justice too,
 "will be exposed to sale; and
 "no way will be open to hon-
 "ours or magistracies, but by
 "paying largely for them. He
 "that gets an office by these
 "means, will not execute it
 "gratis: He thinks he may sell
 "what he has bought; and
 "would not have entered by
 "corrupt ways, if he had not
 "intended to deal corruptly:
 "Nay, if a well meaning man
 "should suffer himself to be so
 "far carried away by the stream
 "of a prevailing custom, as to
 "purchase honours of such vil-
 "lains, he would be obliged to
 "continue in the same course,
 "that he might gain riches to
 "procure the continuance of
 "his benefactor's protection, or
 "to obtain the favour of such
 "as happen to succeed them.
 "And the corruption thus be-
 "ginning in the head, must ne-
 "cessarily diffuse itself into the
 "members of the commonwealth:
 "Or, if any one (which is not
 "to be expected) after having
 "been guilty of one villainy,
 "should resolve to commit no
 "more, it could have no other
 "effect, than to bring him to
 "ruin; and he being taken
 "away, all things would return
 "to their former channel.

I am, &c.

T t

On

* — Nunc ueriores rapina

Peccas in urbe manus.

CLAVD.

For the ROYAL AMERICAN MAGAZINE.

On the DISTINCTION between PRINCES and SUBJECTS.

PERHAPS the distinction of Princes and subjects had never been known, if the weakness of men's minds, and the corruption of their manners would admit of their living without restraint. Human laws would never have become necessary, had the divine precepts of reason and morality been duly observed, nor should we ever have enjoyed the blessings of civil government, had it not first been found convenient, to restrain the unreasonable appetites of men, who, not content with their own condition, were always invading the liberty, the property, and even the lives of each other. One man therefore with the consent of society is made head and ruler, vested with the authority, of society, that he might be able to protect and defend them in the quiet enjoyment of their indisputable rights; government was found subservient to the most valuable ends, and absolutely necessary to the welfare and happiness of mankind. As no one is invested with dominion but with a special view to the welfare of the rest, it must be the undoubted right of those who are the proper source of his power and authority, so far at least to concern themselves in his conduct, as to enquire whether he answers their designs in thus exalting him or not. Moreover as men are naturally disposed to improve the power entrusted them to their own private advantage without regarding the happiness of others, it is the greatest absurdity to suppose

that the people who ought to regard their own interest, would ever trust any man under the influence of ordinary passions, with absolute uncontrollable power! Can it be imagined that a people would with one consent submit their lives and fortunes to the absolute will of their prince, who for ought they know will one day demand them a sacrifice to his own ambition and lust? Indeed through great carelessness or great corruption, one aspiring man has become the scourge and oppressor of millions—and being exalted beyond the fear and shame of censure, unsuccessful because perhaps untimely, has gratified the most insatiable passion at the expence of those, whom he was under the most sacred ties to protect and defend. Nor is this to be wondered at since unlimited power "renders men wanton and insolent," divests them of every tender passion, and prompts and enables them to injure and oppress. It is then the safety and wisdom of the people, always to assert this natural, this reserved right, to acquaint themselves with the affairs of government, and to know whether they are well or ill conducted, though it is their undoubted duty to speak well of good Governors, and to yield all proper obedience and submission, they ought at the same time carefully to observe the actions of men in power: How else shall they know that they do not stretch their power beyond the laws of the constitution. Perhaps they may be impoverishing the
the

the people to make their own fortunes, and pursuing their own interest, entirely separate from, and inconsistent with that, which it is their duty principally to serve. The most important concerns of government for which they will never fail to secure an ample reward, may be neglected and forsaken, while affairs of a private concern are conducted with the greatest diligence and success. They are grasping at unlimited wealth and greatness, and do not care to be told, that not their own will and pleasure, not their own ambition and lust, but the law, the same law which is "the rule of the people's obedience is also the measure of their power, and that the people have a right and ought to enquire how far they have made the law their

rule, but those who are so happy as to live under a free government will think and judge for themselves." Nor can freedom of thought, or freedom of speech have any tendency to disturb the peace of society, but rather to advance it, for the people who desire that they may not be oppressed, are seldom uneasy unless they are oppressed, and the Governor whose generous conduct discovers him to be the true father of his country, will always meet with the approbation and esteem of those whose interest he always prefers to his own. But on the contrary, he who attempts to destroy the rights and liberties of a free people must expect their highest resentment while his name is loaded with the Anathema's of thousands.

To the EDITOR of the ROYAL AMERICAN MAGAZINE.

S I R,

Since my arrival in this Capital, I have been much affected with two or three spectacles which would attract the commiseration of any humane person, the publication of whose cases, with some animadversions upon them, will probably gratify your readers, as well as your humble Servant,

THOMAS YOUNG.

IN the north-end of Newport Rhode Island lives a man-child of between four and five years of age, whose legs are distorted in a surprising manner, and from the knees down much contracted in length, and increased in thickness. The left leg in particular is two thirds its length from the knee, of three times the usual thickness, and seems filled up with bone or gristle to five or six times the natural size of the bones, of a

very deformed and irregular shape. The ankle is entirely supple, and the foot turns any way, but still he can bear so much weight on the limb as to push himself forward in a go-cart, which, he goes in and out of, at pleasure, from and to his chair. The other leg is firmer at the ankle, and consequently a little stronger; but in other respects much like the described one. The cause of all these calamitous distortions was nothing less

nor

nor more than the rickets, a disease so frequent that every old nurse is but too well acquainted with it, and in general thinks she knows some syrup infallible for the cure of it. Fortunate had it been for thousands had the sons of *Æsculapius* been much better instructed in the nature, and cure of this distressing malady!

In all the children I have been applied to, for advice in these cases, I have always found the stomach and digestive organs in a low and weak state; generally much loaded with a cold, crude and tenacious slime, which, at first thought will be allowed to prevent the communication and attenuation of the food which is necessary to separate the nourishment from the excrementitious parts; and which, heaped up in the intestines, must hinder the transference of this nourishment through the lacteals into the common receptacle of the chyle, and thence into the blood.

To remedy this, so evident a disorder I should have presumed purging indicated to all physicians of any general acquaintance with symptoms and indications; but instead hereof how seldom do we hear of any other method than plunging the poor

patient into a cold bath, and suffering the stomach and bowels to remain just as they were. Undoubtedly bathing is a potent remedy for all kinds of laxity, but in such cases as these, the first passages should first be put in order, and then, the general habit would be amended with ease and effect. To accomplish this I invariably purge with calomel and rhubarb, according to the strength and habit of the child, giving to ten grains of each for a dose mixed with a little melleos, and taken at the hours of sleep. When the operation is fully over, I order a gentle bitter, as elixir proprietatis, tincture of myrrh, or any such thing, to be given plentifully, still further to cleanse as well as invigorate the stomach; repeating the purges of calomel and rhubarb as occasion requires; that is, indeed, whenever the child continues slimy or feverish.

I never knew a treatment of this kind varied with judgment, and due consideration of the patient's circumstances fail of affording relief, if applied before the ail had fixed and so spoiled the parts that nothing could recover them.

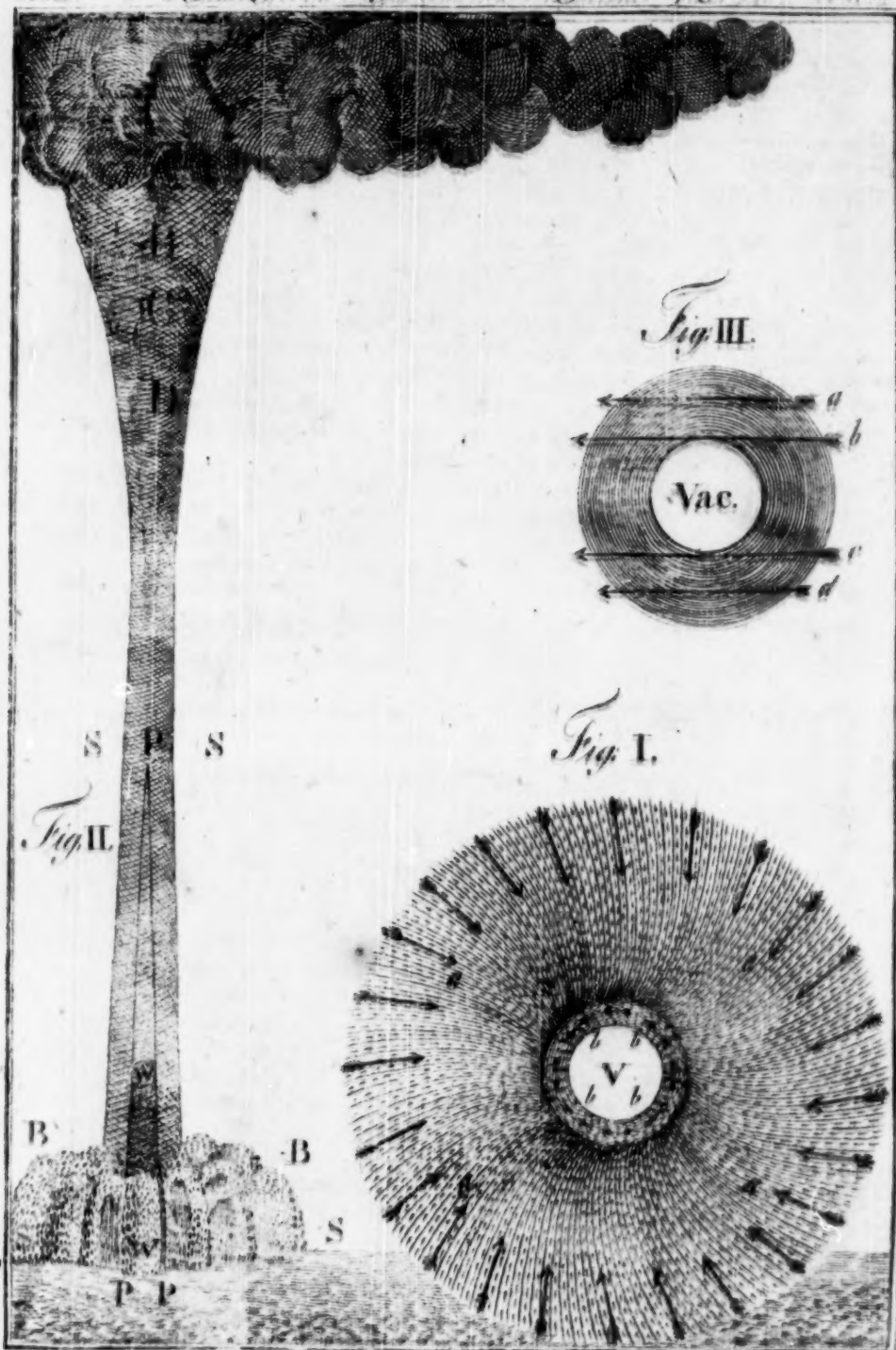
NEWPORT, October 7th, 1774.

Two most WONDERFUL Stories.

MR. *Reg. Scot* in his discovery of witchcraft, among other wonderful stories, records the two following: Of the one, says he, I am an eye-witness: Of the other, I am so credibly informed, that I dare say and do believe it to be true. When master *J. Randolph* returned from his ambassage in Russia, a gentleman of his

train brought home a monument of great account in nature, and in property very wonderful. It was a piece of earth of a good quantity, and most excellently proportioned in nature, having these qualities and virtues following. If one had taken a piece of perfect steel, forked and sharpened at the end, and heat-

ed



ed red hot, offering therewith to have touched it; it would have fled with great celerity: and on the other side, it would have pursued gold, either in coin or bullion, with as great violence and speed as it shunned the other. No bird in the air durst approach near it; no beast of the field but feared it, and naturally fled from the sight thereof. It would be here to day, and to-morrow twenty miles off; the next day after in the very place it was the first day, and that without the help of any other creature.

Johannes Fernelius writeth of a strange stone lately brought out of India, which hath in it such a marvellous brightness, purity, and shining, that therewith the air round about is so lightened

and cleared, that one may see to read thereby in the darkness of the night. It will not be contained in a close room, but requireth an open and free place. It would not willingly lie at rest or stay here below on the earth, but always laboureth to ascend up into the air. If one press it down with his hand, it resisteth, and striketh very sharply. It is beautiful to behold, without either spot or blemish, and yet very unpleasant to taste or feel. If any part thereof be taken away, it is never a whit diminished, the form thereof being inconstant, and at every moment mutable.

Now, Gentlemen! these are two riddles which I recommend to your reading for your entertainment and consideration.

A LETTER from Dr. BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, to
his FRIEND: Relative to WATER SPOUTS, &c.

[Exhibiting an Elegant Engraving of a WATER-SPOUT.]

SIR,
I OUGHT to have written to you, long since, in answer to yours of October 16, concerning the water-spout; but business partly, and partly a desire of procuring further information, by enquiry among my sea faring acquaintance, induced me to postpone writing, from time to time, till I am now almost ashamed to resume the subject, not knowing but you may have forgot what has been said upon it.

Nothing, certainly, can be more improving to a searcher into nature, than objections judiciously made to his opinion, taken up, perhaps, too hastily: For such objections oblige him to re-study the point, consider every circumstance carefully, compare

facts, make experiments, weigh arguments, and be slow in drawing conclusions. And hence a sure advantage results; for he either confirms a truth, before too slightly supported; or discovers an error, and receives instruction from the objector.

In this view I consider the objections and remarks you sent me, and thank you for them sincerely: But, how much soever my inclinations lead me to Philosophical inquiries, I am so engaged in business, public and private, that those more pleasing pursuits are frequently interrupted, and the chain of thought, necessary to be closely continued in such disquisitions, is broken and disjointed, that it is
with

with difficulty I satisfy myself in any of them: And I am now not much nearer a conclusion, in this matter of the spout, than when I first read your letter.

Yet, hoping we may, in time, sift out the truth between us, I will send you my present thoughts, with some observations on your reasons, on the accounts in the transactions, and on other relations I have met with. Perhaps, while I am writing, some new light may strike me, for I shall now be obliged to consider the subject with a little more attention.

I agree with you, that, by means of a vacuum in a whirlwind, water cannot be supposed to rise in large masses to the region of the clouds; for the pressure of the surrounding atmosphere could not force it up in a continued body, or column, to a much greater height than thirty feet. But, if there really is a vacuum in the center, or near the axis of whirlwinds, then, I think, water may rise in such vacuum to that height, or to a less height, as the vacuum may be less perfect.

I had not read Stuart's account in the transactions, for many years, before the receipt of your letter, and had quite forgot it; but now, on viewing his draughts, and considering his descriptions, I think they seem to favour my hypothesis; for he describes and draws columns of water, of various heights, terminating abruptly at the top, exactly as water would do, when forced up by the pressure of the atmosphere, into an exhausted tube.

I must, however, no longer call it my hypothesis, since I find

Stuart had the same thought, though somewhat obscurely expressed, where he says "he imagines this phenomenon may be solved by suction (improperly so called) or rather pulsion, as in the application of a cupping glass to the flesh, the air being first voided by the kindled flax."

In my paper, I supposed a whirlwind and a spout to be the same thing, and to proceed from the same cause: the only difference between them being, that the one passes over land, the other over water. I find, also, in the transactions, that M. de la Pryme was of the same opinion; for he there describes two spouts, as he calls them, which were seen at different times, at Hatfield in Yorkshire, whose appearances in the air were the same with those of the spouts at sea, and effects the same with those of real whirlwinds.

Whirlwinds have, generally, a progressive, as well as a circular motion; so had what is called the spout, at Topsham. (See the account of it in the transactions) which also appears, by its effects described, to have been a real whirlwind. Water-spouts have, also, a progressive motion; this is sometimes greater, and sometimes less; in some violent, in others barely perceivable. The whirlwind at Warrington continued long in Acrement-cloze.

Whirlwinds generally arise after calms and great heats: The same is observed of water spouts, which are, therefore, most frequent in the warm latitudes. The spout that happened in cold weather, in the Downs, described by Mr Gordon in the transactions, was, for that reason, tho' extraordinary;

extraordinary ; but he remarks withal, that the weather though cold when the spout appeared, was soon after much colder ; as we find it, commonly, less warm after a whirlwind.

You agree, that the wind blows every way towards a whirlwind, from a large space round. An intelligent whalman of Nantucket, informed me, that three of their vessels, which were out in search of whales, happening to be beset, lay in sight of each other, at about a league distance, if I remember right, nearly forming a triangle : After sometime, a water spout appeared near the middle of the triangle, when a brisk breeze of wind sprung up, and every vessel made sail ; and then it appeared to them all, by the setting of the sails, and the course each vessel stood, that the spout was to the leeward of every one of them ; and they all declared it to have been so when they happened afterwards in company, and came to confer about it. So that in this particular likewise whirlwinds and water spouts agree.

But, if that which appears a water-spout at sea, does some times, in its progressive motion, meet with and pass over land, and there produce all the phenomena and effects of a whirlwind, it should thence seem still more evident, that a whirlwind and a spout are the same. I send you, herewith, a letter from an ingenious physician of my acquaintance, which gives one instance of this, that fell within his observation.

A fluid, moving from all points horizontally, towards a center, must, at that center, either ascend

or descend. Water being in a tub, if a hole be opened in the middle of the bottom, will flow from all sides, towards a center, and there descend in a whirl. But, air flowing on and near the surface of land or water, from all sides, towards a center, must, at that center, ascend ; the land or water hindering its descent.

If these concentrating currents of air be in the upper region, they may, indeed, descend in the spout or whirlwind ; but then, when the united current reached the earth or water, it would spread, and probably, blow every way from the center. There may be whirlwinds of both kinds, but, from the commonly observed effects, I suspect the rising one to be the most common : When the upper air descends, it is perhaps, in a greater body, extending wider, as in our thunder-gusts, and without much whirling ; and, when air descends in a spout, or whirlwind, I should rather expect it would press the roof of a house inwards, or force in the tiles, shingles, or thatch, force a boat down into the water, or a piece of timber into the earth, than that it would lift them up, and carry them away.

It has so happened, that I have not met with any accounts of spouts, that certainly descended ; I suspect they are not frequent. Please to communicate those, you mention. The apparent dropping of a pipe from the clouds towards the earth or sea, I will endeavour to explain hereafter.

The augmentation of the cloud, which, as I am informed, is generally, if not always the case, during a spout, seems to shew

show an ascent rather than a descent of the matter of which such cloud is composed; for a descending spout, one would expect, should diminish a cloud. I own, however, that cold air descending, may, by condensing the vapours in a lower region, form and increase clouds; which, I think, is generally the case in our common thunder-gusts, and therefore, do not lay great stress on this argument.

Whirlwinds and spouts, are not always, though most commonly, in the day time. The terrible whirlwind which damaged a great part of Rome, June 11, 1749, happened in the night of that day. The same was supposed to have been first a spout, for it is said to be beyond doubt, that it gathered in the neighbouring sea, as it could be tracked from Ostia to Rome. I find this in Pere Boschovich's account of it, as abridged in the Monthly Review for December, 1750.

In that account, the whirlwind is said to have appeared as a very black, long, and lofty cloud, discoverable, not withstanding the darkness of the night, by its continually lightning or emitting flashes on all sides, pushing along with a surprising swiftness, and within three or four feet of the ground. Its general effects on houses, were, stripping off the roofs blowing away chimneys, breaking doors and windows, forcing up the floors, and unpaving the rooms, (some of these effects seem to agree well with a supposed vacuum in the center of the whirlwind) and the very rafters of the houses were broke and dispersed, and even hurled against houses at a considerable distance, &c.

It seems, by an expression of Pere Boschovich's, as if the wind blew from all sides towards the whirlwind; for, having carefully observed its effects, he concludes of all whirlwinds, "that their motion is circular, and their action attractive."

He observes, on a number of histories of whirlwinds &c. "that a common effect of them is, to carry up into the air tiles, stones and animals themselves which happen to be in their course, and all kinds of bodies unexceptionable, throwing them to a considerable distance, with great impetuosity." Such effects seem to shew a rising current of air.

I will endeavour to explain my conceptions of this matter by figures, representing a plan and an elevation of a spout or whirlwind.

I would only first beg to be allowed two or three positions.

1. That the lower region of air is often more heated and so more rarified than the upper; consequently, specifically lighter. The coldness of the upper region is manifested by the hail which sometimes falls from it in a hot day.

2 That heated air may be very moist, and yet the moisture so equally diffused and rarified, as not to be visible till colder air mixes with it, when it condenses, and becomes visible. Thus our breath, invisible in summer, becomes visible in winter.

Now, let us suppose a tract of land, or sea, of perhaps, sixty miles square, unscreened by clouds and untanned by winds, during great part of a summer's day, or, it may be, for several days successively, till it is violently heated,

ed, together with the lower region of air in contact with it, so, that the said lower air becomes specifically lighter than the superincumbent higher region of the atmosphere, in which the clouds commonly float: Let us suppose, also, that the air surrounding this tract has not been so much heated during those days, and, therefore, remains heavier. The consequence of this should be, as I conceive, that the heated lighter air, being pressed on all sides, must ascend, and the heavier descend; and, as this rising cannot be in all parts, or the whole area of the tract at once, for that would leave too extensive a vacuum, the rising will begin precisely in that column that happens to be the lightest, or most rarified; and the warm air will flow horizontally from all points to this column, where the several currents meeting, and joining to rise, a whirl is naturally formed, in the same manner as a whirl is formed in the tub of water, by the descending fluid flowing from all sides of the tub, to the hole in the center.

And, as the several currents arrive at this central rising column, with a considerable degree of horizontal motion, they cannot suddenly change it to a vertical motion; therefore, as they gradually, in approaching the whirl, decline from right to curve or circular lines, so, having joined the whirl, they ascend by a spiral motion; in the same manner as the water descends spirally through the hole in the tub before mentioned.

Lastly, as the lower air, and nearest the surface, is most rarified by the heat that of the sun,

that air is most acted on by the pressure of the surrounding cold and heavy air, which is to take its place; consequently, its motion towards the whirl is swiftest, and so the force of the lower part of the whirl, or trunk, strongest, and the centrifugal force of its particles greatest; and hence the vacuum round the axis of the whirl should be greatest near the earth or sea, and be gradually diminished as it approaches the region of the clouds, till it ends in a point, as at A in Fig. II. forming a long and sharp cone.

In Fig. I. which is a plain or ground-plat of a whirlwind, the circle V. represents the central vacuum.

Between aaaa and bbbb I suppose a body of air condensed strongly by the pressure of the currents moving towards it, from all sides without, and by its centrifugal force from within; moving round with prodigious swiftness, (having, as it were, the momenta of all the currents united in itself) and with a power equal to its swiftness and density.

It is this whirling body of air between aaaa and bbbb that rises spirally; by its force it tears buildings to pieces, twists up great trees by the roots, &c. and, by its spiral motion, raises the fragments so high, till the pressure of the surrounding and approaching currents diminishing, can no longer confine them to the circle; or their own centrifugal force increasing, grows too strong for such pressure, when they fly off in tangent lines, as stones out of a sling, and fall on all sides, and at great distances.

If it happens at sea, the water under and between aaaa and bbbb will be violently agitated and driven about, and parts of it raised with the spiral current, and thrown about, so as to form a bush like appearance.

This circle is of various diameters, sometimes very large.

If the vacuum passes over water, the water may rise in it in a body, or column, to near the height of thirty two feet.

If it passes over houses, it may burst their windows or walls outwards, pluck off the roofs, and pluck up the floors, by the sudden rarefaction of the air contained within such buildings; the outward pressure of the atmosphere being suddenly taken off: So the stopped bottle of air bursts under the exhausted receiver of the air pump.

FIG. II. is to represent the elevation of a water spout wherein, I suppose PPP to be the cone, at first a vacuum, till WW, the rising column of water has filled so much of it. SSSS, the spiral whirl of air surrounding the vacuum, and continued higher in a close column after the vacuum ends in the point P, till it reaches the cool region of the air. BB, the bush described by Stuart, surrounding the foot of the column of water.

Now, I suppose this whirl of air will, at first, be as invisible as the air itself, though reaching in reality, from the water, to the region of cool air, in which our low summer thunder clouds commonly float; but presently it will become visible at its extremities. At its lower end, by the agitation of the water, under the whirling part of the circle, between P and S, forming Stu-

art's bush, and by the swelling and rising of the water, in the beginning vacuum, which is, at first, a small, low, broad cone, whose top gradually rises and sharpens, as the force of the whirl encreases. At its upper end it becomes visible, by the warm air brought up to the cooler region, where its moisture begins to be condensed into thick vapour, by the cold, and is seen first at A, the highest part, which being now cooled, condenses what rises next at B, which condenses that at C, and that condenses what is rising at D, the cold operating by the contact of the vapours faster in a right line downwards, than the vapours themselves can climb in a spiral line upwards; they climb, however, and as by continual addition they grow denser, and, consequently, their centrifugal force greater, and being risen above the concentrating currents that compose the whirl, they fly off, spread, and form a cloud.

It seems easy to conceive, how, by this successive condensation from above, the spout appears to drop or descend from the cloud, through the materials of which it is composed, are all the while ascending.

The condensation of the moisture contained in so great a quantity of warm air as may be supposed to rise in a short time in this prodigiously rapid whirl, is, perhaps, sufficient to form a great extent of cloud, though the spout should be over land, as those at Hatfield; and if the land happens not to be very dusty, perhaps the lower part of the spout will scarce become visible at all; though the upper, or what is commonly called, the descending

descending part, be very distinctly seen.

The same may happen at sea, in case the whirl is not violent enough to make a high vacuum, and raise the column, &c. In such case, the upper part A B C only will be visible, and the bulk, perhaps, below.

But if the whirl be strong, and there be much dust on the land, and the column W W be raised from the water, then the lower part becomes visible, and sometimes even united to the upper part. For the dust may be carried up in the spiral whirl till it reach the region where the vapour is condensed, and rise with that even to the clouds: And the friction of the whirling air, on the sides of the column W W, may detach great quantities of its water, break it into drops, and carry them up in the spiral whirl mixed with the air; the heavier drops may, indeed, fly off, and fall in a shower round the spout; but much of it will be broken into vapour, yet visible; and thus in both cases by dust at land, and by water at sea, the whole tube may be darkened and rendered visible.

As the whirl weakens, the tube may (in appearance) separate in the middle; the column of water subsiding, and the superior condensed part drawing up to the cloud. Yet still the tube or whirl of air may remain entire, the middle only becoming invisible, as not containing visible matter.

Dr. Stuart says, 'It was observable of all the spouts he saw, but more preceptible of the great one; that towards the end it began to appear like a hollow canal, only black in the borders, but white in the

middle; and though at first it was altogether black and opaque, yet, now, one could very distinctly perceive the sea-water to fly up along the middle of this canal, as smok up a chimney.'

And Dr. Mather, describing a whirlwind, says, 'a thick dark small cloud arose, with a pillar of light in it, of about eight or ten feet diameter, and passed along the ground in a tract not wider than a street, horribly tearing up trees by the roots, blowing them up in the air like feathers, and throwing up stones of great weight to a considerable height in the air, &c.'

These accounts, the one of water-spouts, the other of a whirlwind, seem in this particular, to agree; what one gentleman describes as a tube, black in the borders, and white in the middle, the other calls a black cloud, with a pillar of light in it: the latter expression has only a little more of the marvellous, but the thing is the same; and it seems not very difficult to understand. When Dr. Stuart's spouts were full charged, that is, when the whirling pipe of air was filled between a a a a and b b b b, Fig. I. with quantities of drops, and vapours torn off from the column W W, Fig. II. the whole was rendered so dark, as that it could not be seen through, nor the spiral ascending motion discovered; but when the quantity ascending lessened, the pipe became more transparent, and the ascending motion visible. For, by inspection of Fig. III. representing a section of our spout, with the vacuum in the middle, it is plain that if we look at such

a hollow

a hollow pipe in the direction of the arrows, and suppose opaque particles to be equally mixed in the space between the two circular lines, both the part between the arrows *a* and *b*, and that between the arrows *c* and *d*, will appear much darker than that between *b* and *c*, as there must be many more of those opaque particles in the line of vision across the sides, than across the middle. It is thus that a hair in a microscope evidently appears to be a pipe, the sides shewing darker than the middle. Dr. Mather's whirl was probably filled with dust, the sides were very dark, but the vacuum within rendering the middle more transparent, he calls it a pillar of light.

It was in this more transparent part, between *b* and *c*, that Stuart could see the spiral motion of the vapours, whose lines on the nearest and farthest side of the transparent part crossing each other, represented smoke ascending in a chimney; for the quantity being still too great in the line of sight through the sides of the tube, the motion could not be discovered there, and so they represented the solid sides of the chimney.

When the vapours reach in the pipe from the clouds near to the earth, it is no wonder now to those who understand Electricity, that flashes of lightning should descend by the spout as in that at Rome.

But you object, If water may be thus carried into the clouds, why have we no salt rains? The objection is strong and reasonable, and I know not whether I can answer it to your satisfaction. I never heard of but one salt rain,

and that was where a spout passed pretty near a ship, so I suppose it to be only the drops thrown off from the spout, by the centrifugal force (as the birds were at Hatfield) when they had been carried so high as to be above, or to be too strongly centrifugal for the pressure of the concurring winds surrounding it: And, indeed, I believe there can be no other kind of salt rain; for it has pleased the goodness of God so to order it, that the particles of air will not attract the particles of salt, though they strongly attract water.

Hence, though all metals, even gold, may be united with air, and rendered volatile, salt remains fixed in the fire, and no heat can force it up to any considerable height, or oblige the air to hold it. Hence, when salt rises, as it will a little way, into air with water, there is instantly a separation made; the particles of water adhere to the air and the particles of salt fall down again, as if repelled and forced off from the water by some power in the air; or, as some metals dissolved in a proper menstruum, will quit the solvent when other matter approaches, and adhere to that, so the water quits the salt, and embraces the air; but air will not embrace the salt, and quit the water, otherwise our rains would indeed be salt, and every tree and plant on the face of the earth be destroyed, with all the animals that depend on them for subsistence——He who hath proportioned and given proper qualities to all things, was not unmindful of this. Let us adore HIM with praise and thanksgiving!

By

By some accounts of seamen, it seems the column of water, WW, sometimes falls suddenly; and if it be, as some say, fifteen or twenty yards diameter, it must fall with great force, and they may well fear for their ships. By one account in the transactions of a spout that fell at Colne in Lancashire, one would think the column is sometimes lifted off from the water, and carried over land, and there let fall in a body; but this, I suppose, happens rarely.

Stuart describes his spouts as appearing no bigger than a mast and sometimes less; but they were seen at a league and an half distance.

I think I formerly read in Dampier, or some other voyager, that a spout, in its progressive motion, went over a ship becalmed, on the coast of Guinea, and first threw her down on one side, carrying away her foremast, then suddenly whipped her up, and threw her down on the other side, carrying away her mainmast, and the whole was over in an instant. I suppose the first mischief was done by the fore-side of the whirl, the latter by the hinder side, their motion being contrary.

I suppose a whirlwind, or spout, may be stationary, when the concurring winds are equal; but

if unequal, the whirl acquires a progressive motion, in the direction of the strongest pressure.

When the wind that gives the progressive motion, becomes stronger below, or above than below, the spout will be bent and the cause ceasing, straiten again.

Your queries, towards the end of your paper, appear judicious, and worth considering. At present I am not furnished with facts sufficient to make any pertinent answer to them; and this paper has already a sufficient quantity of conjecture.

Your manner of accommodating the accounts to your hypothesis of descending spouts, is, I own, ingenious; and perhaps that hypothesis may be true. I will consider it farther, but, as yet, I am not satisfied with it, though hereafter I may be.

Here you have my method of accounting for the principal phenomena, which I submit to your candid examination.

And as I now seem to have almost written a book, instead of a letter, you will think it high time I should conclude; which I beg leave to do, with assuring you that

I am, Sir, &c.

B. F.

To the EDITOR of the ROYAL AMERICAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

WITH cheerful compliance with your desire I send you the following short account relative to those remarkable bones, found on the Ohio; as I did not extend my journey as far as the place, I have my in-

formation from sundry travellers I saw at Fortpitt, and in the country of the Ohio, who had been there, and brought away some of the bones.

From them I learn that the place where these supposed Elephants

phant's bones are found is about six hundred miles from Fort Pitt, following the winding course of the Ohio river; a little above the river Kenucke, and about two miles from the south-east bank of the Ohio. The place forms the head of a small run of water and is called the Salt-lick, from the salt or brackish taste of the water that oozes out of the ground and from the Buffalo resorting there to lick around the edges.

The bones are taken out of this lick which is a very glutinous mud, and what makes it very probable and pretty certain that this place was never the bed of a river, is, that it is surrounded with land somewhat high, except towards the river where the small run of water directs its course.

In this miry spot from which it is difficult to draw out the bones on account of the glutinous quality of it; bones are found of various sizes: a jaw bone intire with all the teeth or grinders in it, and likewise an ivory tooth were taken out a few years past; which make it very probable that they are the remains of elephants.

That the race of them in America is now extinct, is beyond a doubt. From enquiry of some Indians on the Ohio, who had travelled towards the western ocean in their hunting or war excursions, I could never learn that they ever saw or heard of any yet remaining.

The Indians have a tradition concerning them which is sufficiently romantic, and shews that it must have been long since that they perished; which is, that they grew so numerous and for-

midable that there was danger of their destroying the other wild beasts of the wilderness, and for fear of this the great Mone-tho (God) sent his thunder among them, and they were destroyed.

It seems probable from the circumstances of these bones being found only in this place, that they travelled together in a herd until they came to this lick and as animals that feed on grass, are more or less fond of salt,—They through a greediness to lick the brackish water and eat the grass growing there, ventured in, mired and there perished. This seems more likely because the bones there found are equally found, and it must have been a transaction of ancient date, as the clay or mud in the cavities of the bones is partly petrified. I was informed at Fort-Pitt, that a French traveller found a single skeleton of one of these creatures some years past on the bank of the Mincovey river (which empties into the Mississipi) in about a north western direction from the above lick, from which it is probable they travelled from that part of America that borders on the continent of Asia.

I am, Sir, yours, &c.

D. M.

P. S. The weight of the tooth, I brought with me is three pounds and an half. The length seven inches, breadth three inches and three quarters. And the weight of the bone which is supposed to be a vertebra of the neck, is eight pounds and two ounces, the length fifteen inches, and the breadth nine.

D. M.

Useful

Useful REMARKS on the NATURE and APPEARANCE of PLANETS.

To the EDITOR of the ROYAL AMERICAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

The following remarks on the nature of the Planets, will, I am persuaded, find a place in a work calculated for general instruction; because they tend to elucidate some particulars of those glorious Bodies that decorate the Sky, and form a principal part of that system of which our earth is one of the number.

Your's, &c.

L. D.

THE planets are globular, opaque, rough bodies, which receive all their light from the sun: It is owing to the roughness of the surfaces of the planets that they reflect light to us from every part in the manner they do: Optical writers demonstrate that the image of any object, reflected from a globular speculum, or looking-glass, is diminished more and more, the greater distance the eye is from the speculum: If therefore, the surfaces of the planets were smooth and polished, they would be invisible to us; because the image of the sun reflected from any of them would be too small to strike the eye sensibly, or, at least, would appear only a lucid point. Whereas their diameters are now of a sensible magnitude; because, their surfaces being rough, every point of that hemisphere, which is enlightened by the sun, reflects light every way, and consequently makes the body of the planet visible in its whole dimensions. What has been observed may be illustrated by the following experiment; place a silver globe of about two inches diameter, and perfectly polished, in the sun, the rays which fall thereon being reflected variously according to their several incidences upon the con-

vex surface, we shall have them come from our eye only from one point of the globe, which will therefore appear only a small bright spot, but the rest of its surface will appear dark; let this globe be boiled in the liquor made use of to whiten silver, and placed in the sun, the effect will be very different; it will then appear in its full dimensions all over white or luminous; for the effect of that liquor is to take off the smoothness of the polish, and render the surface rough, so that every point of it will reflect the rays of light in every direction.

Every planet hath one half of its surface illuminated; and this illuminated hemisphere is always turned towards the sun; the other hemisphere of the planet is dark; if we speak accurately, we should say that a little more than one half is illuminated, because the sun is much larger than any of the planets; but this difference between the enlightened and unenlightened part is insensible, because the distance of the sun from any of the planets is so great, that his light may be considered as coming to them in lines physically parallel, having the same effect as if they came in lines exactly parallel.

The inferior planets, moving round the sun in orbits less than that

that of our earth, will sometimes have more, sometimes less of their illuminated hemispheres turned towards us, and consequently, since the illuminated part only is visible to us, they appear, through a good telescope, to go through all the changes which we see in the moon, being sometimes horned, like a new moon, like a half-moon, like a moon near the full, &c.

These different phases of the inferior planets are a demonstrative proof of their moving round the sun in orbits less than that of our earth. When Copernicus first published his account of the solar system, it was objected to him that it could not be true, for, if it were, the inferior planets must have different phases, according to their different situations with respect to the sun and the earth. Copernicus admitted the consequence to be just; but observed that their appearing round to the eye is entirely owing to their great distance, and that, if we could have a near view of them, we should see in them the same variety of shapes as we do in the moon. The telescope, invented since the death of Copernicus, has verified this answer to the satisfaction of every one. The distance of objects, especially those that are luminous, prevents our seeing their true shapes: The flame of a torch, or candle, though really of a conic figure, has, at a distance, the round appearance of a star, or a planet.

The superior planets, moving round the sun in orbits larger than that of earth, always turn much the greater part of their enlightened hemispheres towards the earth, and therefore appear

round like the full moon, except Mars, who sometimes appears like the moon at a little distance from the full, and in quadrature almost bisected. The orbit of the earth is so small, when compared with the orbits of Jupiter and Saturn, that they turn very nearly the same hemispheres towards us as they do towards the sun; for which reason these planets always appear round through a telescope.

The inferior planets do not shine brightest, when they appear full or round through the telescope. Dr. Halley has shewn that Venus is brightest when her elongation from the sun is about forty degrees; she does, indeed, in that situation, shew only one-fourth of her enlightened disk to the inhabitants of the earth, so that she appears, through the telescope, like the moon about three days old; but she is then so near us that this fourth part contains a larger area and sends us more light than her whole enlightened disk when she is at her greatest distance from us. In this situation, with respect to the sun, Venus is often seen in the day time, and is, by the vulgar, sometimes taken for a new star, and in the night her light is so strong that she casts a shadow, which none of the heavenly bodies, do except the sun and moon. By the same method made use of by Halley for Venus, it will be found that Mercury is in his greatest brightness when very near his utmost elongation.

All the planets appear white, or luminous, because their surfaces reflect all the rays of light; and it is from a mixture of them all, that whiteness is produced. There is, however, some little difference

Difference in the colour of the planets, as their surfaces are differently modified, so as to reflect the rays of one colour more copiously than the others: Thus Mars appears of a redish hue; the light of Venus is a little inclined towards yellow; that of Jupiter very white, that of Saturn a little livid and more dim than the rest, owing, in some measure, to his great distance from us.

The planets, by their motion round the sun, are not always seen in the same part of the heavens, but sometimes in one part of the heavens, and sometimes in another; and hence they acquired the name of planets, or wanderers. They are easily known from the fixed stars by their steady light, whereas the fixed stars always twinkle.



Poetical Effays, for September, 1774.

For the ROYAL AMERICAN MAGAZINE.

A U T U M N.

OLD time forever on the wing,
Soon left behind the op-
ning spring;
E'en *summer* too, so lately here,
Lies bury'd with some distant
year!
Now *autumn* crowns the lab'rer's
toil,
Diffuses o'er each face a smile!
From the full lap of plenty pours
Her favors in luxuriant show'rs--
See how the ready-ripen'd fields
A rich return the farmer yields;
The yellow fruits salute the eye;
The loaded carts the press sup-
ply;
The gen'rous apples yield their
juice,
How luscious! 'tis our own pro-
duce!
Shall we relinquish such a
soil?
Shall we for knaves and villains
toil?
Forbid it, all ye pow'rs above--

First let us men and heroes prove!
Three tedious months have roll'd
away,
Since we have felt the iron sway
Of pow'r tyrannic, lawless might;
Th' eternal foes of truth and
right!
See how this widow'd city mourns!
Yet each free heart indignant
burns,
And swears incessant war to
wage,
With the base tyrants of the age.
Kind heav'n O! aid their grand
design
For 'tis ennobling, 'tis divine!
But *autumn* soon will steal
away,
And *winter* chill the face of day.
Yea life that *waking-dream* of woe,
And all that tread this stage be-
low,
From the low cottage, to the
throne,

W w

Old

Old time's dissolving hand shall
own ;
Lost in his trackless path shall
show
The vanity of things below !
How short's the date to man
assign'd !
How vain the years we've left be-
hind !
Uncertain are the hours to come,
ALL is uncertain—but our doom.
Life is, with most, a chequer'd
state :
The wise alone command their
fate,
And as the winged seasons fly,
They're posting upward to the
sky ! HILARIO.

TO PHILANDER, discontented.

NO situation e'er can please,
The mind that pride and
envy teize.
The mercies providence supplies,
Will make us happy if we're
wise.

Phylander fancies Glaro blest,
Of wealth and equipage possesst :
But ah ! the woes that lie con-
ceal'd
Beneath his scarlet, if reveal'd,
Would soon convince the envious
boy,
That riches oft' our peace de-
stroy——

" Be then contented with your
store ;

" Since want and bailiff's flee your
door.

" The competency you possess,

" Includes your proper happiness,

" Dismiss ambition's tow'ring
aims,

" Since something more impor-
tant claims

" Each tho't, each effort of your
mind,

" How you may joys celestial
find ? H——.

TO MISS, on her HAUGHTY
CARRIAGE.

WHENE'ER Flirtilla you af-
fect,
To treat your equals with neg-
lect,
Show pouty lips, and scornful
eyes,
Think how good sense must you
despise ?
Contempt will fill each rival's
breast,
And scandal give their tongues
no rest.
Tho' you have charms to please
the sight,
And fortune makes you shi'l more
bright :
Good nature only can maintain
The pleasing charms of beauty's
reign ;
May ev'ry fair who scorns her
aid,
First live despis'd, then die a
maid !

HILARIO.

THE GOLDEN AGE CONDITIONAL.

WHEN true religion super-
cedes grimace,
Glows in the heart, yet ne'er
distorts the face ;
When from the desk such noble
truths distill
As mend the mind, and rectify
the will ;
When pastors live the doctrines
that they preach,
And by example, as by precept
teach ;
When monarchs rule with cle-
mency, not awe,
And guard the sacred temple of
the law,
Content to govern freemen, not
vile slaves ;
And purge their courts of sycho-
pants and knaves ; When

When subjects blest with rulers
just and wise.
Th' important blessing justly learn
to prize,
Live quiet lives and spurn the
factions crew,
And ev'ry scoundrel's project bro't
to view,
When sacred justice rears her
awful head,
Rewards the good, but strikes the
villains dead,
When judges shall the yellow ore
despise :
Nor glitt'ning guineas, dazzle in
their eyes :
When trade and honesty toge-
ther join,
Nor specious lies conceal'd a base
design ;
When young and old, move in
their proper sphere,
And leave the state for the wis-
est heads to steer ;
With emulation act the noblest
part,
And seek the public weal with
upright heart :
The golden age will be reviv'd
again,
And GOD himself descend to
dwell with men !

EPITAPH on a young LADY.

AH what avail'd the symmetry
of form ?
The rosy blush, or the pale lilly's
charm ?
The sprightly genius, youth, or
jocund health ?
And all the glitt'ring scenes pro-
duc'd by wealth ?
Could these afford a respite from
the grave,
Here learn ye fair their impo-
tence to save.
Death reigns triumphant, and
his sov'reign sway,

Makes thousands fall with each
expiring day.
In their last sleep, promiscuously
behold
The young, the gay, the rich, the
poor, the old.
Then VIRTUE chuse ; and by
her influence rise
To live immortal in yon azure
skies ! H—.

A R E B U S.

A ONCE boasted name, our
foes us'd to fear ;
A three letter'd word, denoting
a sphere ;
The spring of our actions, both
bad and good :
A term often us'd, when not un-
derstood :
That which adorns the Creator's
designs ;
A doctrine that squares with ig-
noble minds ;
Afford you initials, by which may
be known
An injur'd oppress'd, garrison'd
town. J. F.

A R E B U S.

T TAKE the name of a place
which traitors do dread,
And a doctrine that's preach'd up
by seekers for bread :
Add a word which is now in this
time of dissention,
The cause of dispute, and the
bone of contention :
The initials of these with the
last but one letter
From the alphabet taken will
show you the better.
If in order you place them the
name you will find
Of a creature despis'd as the
worst of mankind.

To

To the EDITOR of the ROYAL
AMERICAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

By inserting the following in your
Useful Repository, you will ob-
lige your constant female reader,
J. C.

The BEGGAR.

PITY the sorrows of a poor old
man [shortest span,
Whose days are dwindled to the
Whose trembling limbs has bro't
him to your door;
Give him relief and heaven will
bless your store.
Those tatter'd rags my poverty
bespeak,
And hoary locks proclaim my
length of years,
And many a furrow in my grief-
worn cheek,
Has been the channel to a stream
of tears! [ground
Your house erected on the rising
With tempting aspect drew me
from the road,
For plenty there a residence has
found [abode.
And splendour a magnificent
Hard is the fate of the infirm
and poor, [bread:
Who begging for a morsel of your
A pamper'd menial thrust me
from your door
To seek some shelter in a hum-
bler shed, [lot,
A little farm was my parental
Where like the lark, I had the
sprightly morn,
Till at last oppression drove me
from my cot,
My cattle died, and blasted was
my corn. [of my age;
My daughter once the comfort
Lur'd by a villain, left her na-
tive home!
E're now abandon'd in the world's
wide range,
And dormant in society to roam.

My tender wife sweet soother of
my care; [Etern decree,
Struck with sad anguish, at the
Fell, ling'ring fell, a victim to
despair;
And left the world in wretched-
ness to me.

IN INCERTITUDINEM OMNIUM.

REBUS in humanis nulla est
fiducia certa, [novas:
Assumit species fors inopina
Diversisque modis varios curtus
trahit annus
Et non tendit iter Phæbus et
annus idem:
Pomifer autumnus, neve æstas,
ver neque pulchrum
Perpetua remanet nec glaci-
alis hyems. [lipas
Mutat terra vices et decrefcentia
Flumina prætereunt, flumina
neve manent:
Floret ager, florent horti, se flo-
ribus arbor [ba riges:
Induit, et jam iam syva super-
Haud secus ac illis pereunt sic
cuncta vicissim
Nempe urbes, vires formaque
pulcra terit: [Corinthus
Si tibi divitiæ fuerint quas alta
Quasque opulenta habuit di-
vina arca Mydæ.
Quid tum? divitiæ remanent
quod tempore parvo,
Ingentes Cæsi diruta regna
prohant. [vitis aurum
Aspicia, Cæsi ubi, dic mihi di-
Est? ubi thesaurus dic Cleo-
patra tuus?
Pulcher formosi non profunt
Thais ocelli,
Pandærique et lais non tua
forma valet:
Tempus edax rerum consumit
dentibus omne
Vastæque perpetuo non Ele-
menta manent.

A SUB-

A SUDDEN and VIOLENT
THUNDER-STORM.

WHEN Sol began for to descend,
From the meridian high,
And downward he his course
did bend,
Toward the western sky.
Far distant in the west I saw
A little cloud arise,
It did enlarge and nearer draw,
And soon it hid the skies.
A mighty wind brought on the
cloud,
Which rapidly did run,
The approaching thunder groan-
ing loud,
And bellow'd as it came.
The nimble forked light'nings
play,
Promiscuous in the air,
From the black cloud they dart
away,
Vanish and disappear.
Anon with ten fold strength
they blaze,
In firey channels fly;
Both in direct, and oblique rays,
They play beneath the sky.
The magazines of fire on high,
Hung in the clouds around,
Did burst and burn, and instantly
Fall blazing to the ground!
In the mean time, most horrid
peals,
Of mighty thunders roar;
While man and beast, a pannick
feels,
And dreads the sov'reign power
How heavy are the volleys giv'n,
What grand reports are play'd
From the artillery of heaven;
Which the Almighty made!
The thunder-bolts fly with great
force,
By the divine command;
And the quick light'ning in its
course,
No mortal can withstand.
The sable clouds its mighty
weight,

No longer could sustain:
It burst, and then discharg'd its
freight,
O'er valleys, hills, and plains.
The light'nings blaze, the thun-
der's roar!
Impet'us winds do blow,
Incessant rains let drop their
stores,
And float us here below.
The stores of thunder, fire and
wind,
And treasures of the rain;
Their mighty stocks do freely
Till little does remain. [spend,
The elements that vy'd in rage,
They tired wear at length,
Their furious efforts now allwage
For want of further strength.
Those sounding peals do cease
to roar;
The light'ning glimmers faint;
The winds do lull, the rains do
cease,
Because their stores are spent.
Zephyrs drive of the broken
cloud,
And leave the sky serene;
Our fears are fled, and we are
glad,
As tho' no storm had been.
May we adore that sov'reign
power,
That sav'd us from the storm,
And may that power our souls
secure,
From any future harm.
*This plain Rebus here below,
The authors name will plainly show.*
Tell me where Eneas anciently
did dwell [les fell,
And priam's son who by Achil-
Who did the riddle of the Sphinx
unfold, [youths of old.
And who destroy'd the Athenian
Tell who assumes the shape he
doth desire [much admire
And who for musick sailors
Shew me the tree whose branch
denoteth peace, [a beast.
And who for pride was turned to
Historical



Historical Chronicle, September, 1774.



FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON, JULY 13.

YESTERDAY Lord and Lady Chatham, came to town, with Lord Pitt, who yesterday afternoon set out for Portsmouth to embark for North-America; after which Lord and Lady Chatham returned to Hayes.

The commodities exported from Great-Britain to America, on an average of three years, have amounted to 3,370,900*l*. The commodities imported into Great-Britain from the Colonies, for the same period of time, have amounted to 3,924,606*l*. 13*s*. 4*d*.

JULY 22.

His Majesty in council was this day pleased to order, that the parliament which stands prorogued to Thursday the fourth day of August next, should be further prorogued to Thursday the fifteenth day of September following.

The present national debt is full a hundred and forty million, and the annual interest, of the same full five millions and a half; to which the current expences being added, makes the annual out-goings about thirteen millions.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

BOSTON,

THURSDAY, September 1.

TUESDAY last the Superior Court sat for the first time since the act of parliament took place, the jurors were called upon, they refused to serve under such regulations, both grand and petit, and the court, after doing such business as they had power, without a jury dissolved.

His Excellency General Gage has been pleased to dismiss the Hon. John Hancock, Esq; from his service as Colonel of the independant company of Cadets.

THURSDAY, September 3.

In town-meeting assembled at

Faneuil-Hall, by adjournment, Voted, that a Brick-yard be laid out, for the employment of the poor.

We hear from Shutesbury, that on Monday se'night, the inhabitants of that place met and erected a pole with a flag of LIBERTY! as a signal of the general spirit of resentment in that town to the late oppressive acts of parliament.

The town of Marblehead have agreed that their regiment of militia shall turn out four times in a week, with arms and ammunition according to law, in order to perfect themselves in the military art.

We

We hear that near 6000 men assembled at Worcester on Monday and Tuesday last, and prevented the inferior court from sitting there.

Twelve pieces of cannon were last week brought from Castle-William and placed at the fortification.

Last week twelve tons of gunpowder were shipped for the use of the provincial troops in New-England, by way of Rhode-Island.

Last Monday the selectmen of this town waited on his excellency governor Gage, to acquaint him that the inhabitants were much alarmed to find that he had ordered the breaking up the ground near the fortification, on the neck, and requested his excellency that he would explain to them his design in that extraordinary movement, that they might thereby have it in their power to quiet the minds of the people.

When his excellency replied to the following purpose, "That he had no intention of stopping up the avenue to the town, or of obstructing the inhabitants, or any of the country people coming in or going out of the town as usual—That he had taken his measures, and that he was to protect his Majesty's subjects, and his Majesty's troops in this town, and that he had no intention of any thing hostile against the inhabitants.

Yesterday sailed the transports from this harbour, in order, as it is said, to fetch troops from Philadelphia and Quebec.

THURSDAY, September 15.

DELEGATES in Continental Congress, assembled at Philadelphia.

From New-Hampshire. Major John Sullivan, Col. Nathaniel

Folsom. From Massachusetts-Bay. Hon. Thomas Cushing, Esq; Mr. Samuel Adams, John Adams, and Robert Treat Paine, Esqrs. From Rhode-Island. Hon. Stephen Hopkins, Esq; Hon. Samuel Ward, Esq. From Connecticut. Hon. Eliphalet Dyer, Silas Deane, and Hon. Roger Sherman, Esqrs. From New-York. James Duane, John Jay, Philip Livingston, Isaac Low, Col. William Floyd, and Henry Wefner, Esqrs. From New-Jersey. James Kinsey, William Livingston, John D'Hart, Stephen Crane, and Richard Smith, Esqrs. From Pennsylvania. Hon. Joseph Galloway, Samuel Roads, Thomas Mifflin, Charles Humphreys, John Morton, Edward Biddle, and George Ross, Esqrs. From New Castle, Kent and Sussex, Government. Caesar Rodney, Thomas M'Kean, and George Read, Esqrs. From Maryland, Matthew Tilgman, Thomas Johnson, jun. Robert Goldsborough, William Paca, and Samuel Chace, Esqrs. From Virginia. Hon. Peyton Randolph, Richard Henry Lee, George Washington, Patrick Henry, Richard Bland, Benjamin Harrison, and Edmund Pendelton, Esqrs. From North-Carolina. William Hooper, and Joseph Hewes, Esqrs. From South Carolina. Hon. Henry Middleton, John Rutledge, Thomas Lynch, Christopher Gadsden, and Edward Rutledge, Esqrs.

County meetings are now held throughout the province, to determine what measures ought to be pursued in this trying season.

THURSDAY, September 22.

The proceedings of the Congress are kept so close that scarce the least syllable of them reach the ears of the expecting public.

THURS-

THURSDAY September 29.

A report that the inhabitants of Boston were attacked by the soldiery flew with such amazing rapidity that in two days time fifty or sixty thousand men were upon the march regularly equipped.

Last Friday the town made choice of Dr. Joseph Warren, Dr. Benjamin Church, and Mr. Nathaniel Appleton, to serve as Delegates in the Provincial Congress, to be held at Concord, on the second Tuesday of October next, in addition to the four Representatives of this town.

* * * Several pieces received, omitted for want of room, will be in our next.

MARRIED.] Mr. William Phipps, jun. to Miss Mariam Mason, second daughter of Mr. Jonathan Mason. At Reading, the Rev. Mr. Swain, of Wenham, to Miss Elizabeth Harthorne, of that place. At Taunton, Mr. Jonathan Cobb jun. to Miss Hannah Beale, of Braintree.

DIED.] Mrs. Susanna Griggs, relict of the late Mr. Jacob Griggs of this town deceased. Mr. William Hart, Shipwright. Mr. Thomson, Tinman. Mr. Joseph Lissenby, keeper of the work house, aged 81. Mrs. Fish.

Meteorological Observations on the Weather, for August, 1774.

Sept. A.M. Ther. A.M. Ther. A.M. Ther. Far.

1	8-72	1-80	10-78	Fair.
2	8-73	1-80	10-71	do. and Rain.
3	8-60	1-65	10-60	do. and Fair.
4	8-60	1-65	11-60	Fair.
5	8-61	1-65	10-56	do. Cloudy & Rain.
6	8-56	1-65	11-63	Fair.
7	8-60	1-65	11-59	do.
8	8-66	1-66	10-60	do.
9	8-62	1-71	10-67	do. and Rain.
10	8-53	1-67	11-53	Fair.
11	8-55	1-65	10-59	do.
12	8-59	1-69	11-60	Cloudy and Rain.
13	8-64	1-60	11-66	Fair.
14	8-53	1-60	11-53	do.
15	8-53	1-61	10-55	do.
16	8-52	1-65	10-60	do.
17	8-61	1-70	10-66	do.
18	8-67	1-75	10-69	do.
19	8-68	1-76	10-64	do.
20	8-61	1-63	10-61	do.
21	8-59	1-62	10-59	do.
22	8-55	1-62	10-57	Dull and Cloudy.
23	8-55	1-63	10-53	Fair.
24	8-55	1-53	10-48	do.
25	8-48	1-59	10-55	do.
26	8-54	1-62	10-57	do.
27	8-54	1-64	10-58	do.
28	8-58	1-71	10-64	do.
29	8-55	1-69	10-61	do.
30	8-60	1-73	10-66	do.

killing their cattle, and lying in wait for them as they went about their ordinary business, would soon deprive them of all means of subsisting. But the Naragansets * preferred the present pleasure of revenge upon their mortal enemies, to the future happiness of themselves and their posterity. † They are said to have wavered at first, but at length Myantinomø, their chief sachem, with 20 attendants went to Boston, where all the magistrates and ministers were called together to receive them, and a guard of 20 musketeers sent to Roxbury to attend them. They proposed to join in war against the Pequods, and that neither English nor Indians should make peace with them but utterly destroy them. The governor, for form sake, took time, until the next morning to give them an answer, and then the following articles were agreed to.

1. A FIRM and perpetual peace betwixt them and the English.

2. NEITHER party to make peace with the Pequods without the consent of the other.

3. THAT the Naragansets should not harbour any Pequods.

4. THAT they should put to death or deliver up
K any

* The Naraganset sachem, and Uncas, sachem of the Moheges, sent to the English and offered their service to join with them against the Pequods. *Winslow's answer to Gorton.*

† M. S. Journal.

any murderers of the English.

5. THAT they should return fugitive servants.

6. THE English to give them notice when to go out against the Pequods, and the Naragansets to furnish guides.

7. FREE trade to be carried on between the parties.

8. NONE of the Naragansets to come near the English plantation, during the war with the Pequods, without some Englishman or Indian known to the English.

CUSHAMAQUIN, a sachem of the Massachusetts Indians, also became a party to the treaty.

INDIAN fidelity is proverbial in New-England, as Punick was in Rome. The Naragansets are said to have kept to the treaty until the Pequods were destroyed, and then they grew insolent and treacherous.

TOWARDS the end of the year religious heats became more violent, and the civil affairs more sensibly affected by them. The people of Boston in general, were in favour of Mr. Vane the governor, the rest of the towns, in general, for Mr. Winthrop the deputy governor. At a sessions of the court in March, it was moved that the court of elections for 1637 should not be held in Boston, but in Newtown. (Cambridge) Nothing could be more mortifying to the governor, and as he could

not hinder the vote by a negative, he refused to put the question. Mr. Winthrop the deputy governor, as he lived in Boston, excused himself, and the court required Mr. Endicot one of the assistants to do it. It was carried for the removal.

THE more immediate occasion of the court's resentment against Boston, was a petition signed by a great number of the principal inhabitants of that town, together with some belonging to other towns, judging and condemning the court for their proceedings against Mr. Wheelwright. At this session, Mr. Vane the governor could not prevent a censure upon one Stephen Greensmith, for saying that all the ministers except Mr. Cotton, Mr. Wheelwright, and he thought Mr. Hooker preached a covenant of works. He was required to make an acknowledgment to the satisfaction of the magistrates and ministers, was fined forty pounds, &c. *

AT the opening the court of election for 1637, which was not done until one a clock. (May 17th) a petition was again offered, from many of the town of Boston, which the governor, Mr. Vane, would have had read, but Mr. Winthrop the deputy governor opposed it as being out of order: this being the day, by charter for elections, and the inhabitants all convened for that purpose, if other business was allowed to take up the time the elections would be prevented; after the

were

* Mass. Records.

were over, the petition might be read. The governor, and those of his party would not proceed unless the petition was read. The time being far spent, and many persons calling for election †, the deputy governor called to the people to divide, and the greater number should carry it; which was done, and the majority was for proceeding. Still the governor refused, until the deputy governor told him they would go on without him. This caused him to submit. Mr. Winthrop was chosen governor, Mr. Dudley deputy governor, Mr. Saltonstall, son of Sir Richard, and Mr. Stoughton new assistants; and Mr. Vane and his friends of the same persuasion, Dummer, Haugh and Coddington, left out of the magistracy. There was great danger of a violent tumult that day. The speeches on both sides were fierce, and they began to lay hands on one another, but the manifest majority, on one side, was a restraint to the other. † Boston waited the event of this election

* Mr. Wilson, the minister, in his zeal gat up upon the bough of a tree (it was hot weather, and the election like that of parliament men for the counties in England, was carried on in the field) and there made a speech, advising the people to look to their charter and to consider the present work of the day, which was designed for the chusing the governor, deputy governor and the rest of the assistants for the government of the commonwealth. His speech was well received by the people, who presently called out, election, election, which turned the scale. *M. S. Life of J. Wilson.*

† Hubbard—Mass. Records.

tion of this election of magistrates, before they would chuse their representatives for the other business of the general court, and the next morning they chose Mr. Vane, the late governor, Mr. Coddington and Mr. Haugh. This election of Boston was immediately determined, by the court to be undue. The reason is not assigned in the record, but it is said, * this reason was given, that all the freemen were not notified. A warrant issued for a new choice, and Boston returned the same men again, and then they were not rejected. The serjeants, who used to attend Mr. Vane, laid down their halberds and went home as soon as the new governor was elected †, and they refused to attend him to and from the meetings on the Lord's day as had been usual. They pretended, this extraordinary respect was shewn to Mr. Vane as a person of quality. The court would have appointed others, but Mr. Winthrop took two of his own servants to attend him. Mr. Vane professed himself ready to serve the cause of God in the meanest capacity. He was notwithstanding much mortified, and discovered his resentment. Although he had sat at church among the magistrates from his first arrival, yet he, and those who had been left out with him, placed themselves with the deacons, and when he was invited by the governor to return to his place, he refused it.

An

* Hubbard.

† The military companies elected their officers, otherwise the court would undoubtedly have appointed other serjeants.

AN extraordinary act, made by the general court this session, very much heightened the discontent. Many persons of the favourite opinions in Boston were expected from England ; a penalty therefore was laid on all persons who should entertain in their houses, any stranger who came with intent to reside, or should allow the use of any lot or habitation above three weeks, without liberty from one of the standing council or two other assistants. The penalty on private persons was forty pounds, and twenty pounds besides for every month they continued in the offence. And any town, which gave or sold a lot to such stranger, was subject to 100l. penalty, but if any inhabitant of such town should enter his dissent with a magistrate, he was to be excused his part of the fine.* This was a very severe order, and was so disliked by the people of Boston, that upon the governor's return from court they all refused to go out to meet him or shew him any respect. † Mr. Winthrop, however firm and resolute in the execution of his office and steady to his principles, yet in private life behaved with much moderation. He was obliging and condescending to all, and by this

* Mass. Records.

† Mr. Cotton was so dissatisfied with this law, that he says, he intended to have removed out of the jurisdiction to Quinnipiac, since called New-Haven ; but finding the law was not improved to exclude such persons as he feared it would be, he altered his mind. *Ans. to Bailly.*

this means, in a short time, recovered their affections and was in greater esteem than ever. Indeed, while Boston thus slighted him, the other towns increased their respect; and in travelling, the same summer, to Ipswich, he was guarded from town to town with more ceremony than he desired. *

MR. Vane, in company with Lord Leigh, son of the Earl of Marlborough, who came to see the country, sailed for England the beginning of August, where he had a much larger field opened. The nation at that time was disposed to receive very favourably, men of his genius and cast of his mind. The share he had in the revolution there, and his unhappy fate upon the restoration of King Charles the second, are too well known to need any notice here. He came into New-England under peculiar advantages. His father was one of the privy council. He himself had the friendship of the Lord Say and Seal, who was in the highest esteem in the colony. He made great professions of religion, and conformed to the peculiar scruples of that day. I have seen a long letter wrote to him while he was on ship-board, by one of the passengers in the same ship, applauding him for honouring God so far as to shorten his hair upon his arriving in England from France, and urging a compleat reformation by bringing it to its primitive length and form. It was with much difficulty he could obtain his father's

* Hubbard.

ther's consent to come over, but his inclination was so strong, that, at length, he had leave of absence for three years. It is said, that the King being acquainted with Mr. Vane's disposition, commanded the father, who had no great affection for the religion of New-England, to gratify him.* However this may have been, it was believed in New-England to be true, and, with the other circumstances mentioned, strongly recommended him. Part of his business was the settlement of Connecticut, in conjunction with Mr. Winthrop the governor's son, as agents for Lord Say and Seal, and Lord Brooke, &c.† The most valuable places for townships had been taken up before, by people from the Massachusetts, as we have already observed; and the agents, not being willing to disturb them, contented themselves, at present, with the possession of the mouth of the river, and
Mr.

* Hubbard.

† The Earl of Warwick obtained a grant of the sea coast, from Naraganset river to the south west 40 leagues, to keep the breadth to the south sea. This he assigned, in 1631, to Lord Say and Seal, Lord Brooke, Lord Rich, Charles Fiennes, Sir Nathaniel Rich, Sir Richard Saltonstall, Richard Knightly, John Pym, John Hampden, John Humfrey, and Herbert Pelham, Esq: These, with their associates, are the noblemen and gentlemen often mentioned in private letters to be expected over every year; and Mr. Fenwick kept possessions, and would not suffer settlements, until affairs in England had taken such a turn, that persons of their character had no occasion for an asylum.

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GEORGE BARNWELL, a Tragady.

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